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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE GOL EDUST TWINS

CORREGAN SHOWS HOW THEY WRING PROFITS OUT OF LABOR.

Teddy and Alton Work the Laundry in the Interests of the Capitalist Class—Schenectady Workers Listen in Rapt Attention to the Presidential Candidate.

Amsterdam, Sept. 27.—I was requested by the comrades of Schenectady to report the Corregan meeting held there last eve, which, to do justice to, would fill the whole issue of The People. It was a record breaker in that town, and if I form a correct opinion there were many who came only to listen, that went away saying: "That man will get my vote." Not only did Corregan deliver a lecture on economics, the clearness and logic of which held the undivided attention of the audience for one hour and a half, but for another hour he dwelt on the capitalist parties and showed the uselessness of the pure and simple union to cope with the situation, in a manner that not only caused an expression of disgust for these enemies of the workers to be seen on the faces of the willing listeners, to be removed by apt illustrations and witty hits that caused roars of laughter, but also elicited such remarks as these: "Isn't he a witty speaker." "Say, he's a hot member." "That man puts them all on the bum." "That's the truth just the same."

We used one of the city mud wagons as a platform, and the street sweeper drove his team down through the crowd. "That's right," said the Presidential candidate, "sweep mud on them. That's what they voted for. They are only wage slaves. That's 'your servant.' See him throw mud at you."

The speaker then got after Teddy and Parker, the "Gold Dust Twins," the fellow with the big stick, the other with the "constitution." "They both believe in gold dust and if you vote for either of them you get the Gold Brick."

Just then some one pointed to a bill board at Corregan's right upon which was the picture we have all seen of "the Gold Dust Twins," one turning the wringer, the other sitting on the floor pulling through the clothes wrung by the one turning the crank.

"Yes," said Corregan, taking up the cue promptly, "there they are now, gentlemen, look at them. See the gentleman turning the crank ,the fellow with the merry twinkle in his eye. That's Teddy. That's the chap that handles the 'Big Stick' as he did while Governor of this State, at Croton Dam, when the workers went on strike to try and get the hours and wages that the law of this State said they were entitled to. The other gentleman, you see sitting on the floor there is Mr. Parker. After this gentleman on the right had used the 'Big Stick' on the strikers, this gentleman sitting on the floor, Parker, sitting on the Judge's bench, substantially endorsed the action of the fellow turning the crank, this one with the twinkle in his eye and showing his white teeth, by declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional. There, fellow workers, I present to you the 'Gold Dust Twins,' Theodore and Alton."

Roars of laughter interrupted the speaker as he spoke thus in his inimmitable way, which did not subside until with serious expression and dramatic earnestness he said: "Yes, gentlemen, you 'Labor merchants,' there is the capitalist machine. Through that, your lives are squeezed out. Your flesh, your blood, your bones, the lives of your wives and children are squeezed through that machine. You can't escape. The ownership of that machine by the capitalist compels you to sell yourself and submit to the squeezing out process. Those twins both believe that Labor should be a commodity, to be bought for the purpose of wringing out profits. There they have the tub in order that the profits may drop without any loss to the capitalist."

One young man shook Teddy's picture from a lunch wagon door and tried to get a cheer for Roosevelt, but Corregan soon put him out of business. "Are you satisfied with Roosevelt?" demanded the speaker. "Yes," replied the chap with the Roosevelt picture. "Then if you don't vote for him," said Corregan, "you're a crook." The fellow tried to get back by making a noise like a goat, but the crowd shouted to him: "Shut up," which he did. When Corregan said, "Most asses get behind a fence when they want to bray, but here is one that likes all to know him," the jeers of the workingmen did the rest. Exit Teddy.

Then a young fellow came in to defend Sam Parks and the Gompers' trades union. Corregan went after the poor dupe of the labor fakir, showing the exceptional circumstance which aided Parks. How, owing to the skyscrapers, bridge building and housesmithing was practically a new industry, the supply of labor being trained to do that work, consequently, was small. But now that the supply of men trained to do the work was increasing, the wages were going down, and would continue to go down.

"Your fathers brought up larger families. Can you men do it to-day? Have you become haters of your own? No, the conditions of Labor are worse. Your fathers could and did support large families, there were no labor fakirs to help them. Don't you see, men? This beardless boy don't consider these things." The workers saw.

On every hand could be heard approval of the S. L. P. Thirty-four books were sold and 850 leaflets were distributed. We adjourned 11.45 p. m.

W. H. Carroll.

A SLUR AND A DENIAL.

The "Auburn Bulletin" of September 7 contained the following slur on the S. L. P. candidate for President, Charles Corregan:

"CORREGAN SEEKS VOTES.

"Charles H. Corregan, once of this city, later of Syracuse and still later of New York, who has been named as the candidate for President by the Socialist Labor Party, has written numerous letters to Democrats in this vicinity, soliciting support. In his letters he says that a good capitalist like Mayor Osborne cannot hope to emancipate the laboring class by the present day conditions in the Democratic party."

On Sept. 24 the same paper published this denial:

"CORREGAN'S FLAT DENIAL.

"To the Editor:

"Sept. 24, 1904.

"In the "Bulletin" of September 7, 1904, appeared a notice under the head 'Corregan Seeks Votes,' saying that I have written numerous letters to Democrats in Auburn and vicinity soliciting support. It is contrary to the principles of the party which I represent to 'solicit votes,' and as I have written no letters to Auburn either for that purpose or any other, either to Democrats, Republicans or other party members, I wish you would do me the justice to deny the statement in toto. Believing the article was published with no desire to injure me among those with whom I have lived, but may have been inspired by mistaken friends, and trusting that if for no other reason, for old acquaintance sake, you will deny the statement, I remain,

"Very truly yours,
"Charles H. Corregan."

WHAT THEY THEMSELVES SAY OF ONE ANOTHER.

(Feribault, Minn., "Referendum," Sept. 17, 1904, an organ of the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party.)

GO ASK TOM MORGAN.

We did not have to wait long to have our statements verified in regard to the posse of grafters who have got control of the Socialist movement of Chicago. (Read so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic Party—Ed. The People.) For the Morgan revisionist sheet, known to a few people as the "Socialist" (?) said last week that Steadman, Simons, Brower, Untermann & Co., all lawwyers, worn-out preachers and sugar trust agents, have been employed by the revisionists of Chicago, at a salary of $100 a month and expenses, which will be at least $50 more, which must come out of the poor, under-paid proletariat, to parade up and down the state of Illinois, to talk union wages and tax on land values for Socialism.

Ye gods and shades of capitalist grafters in the Socialist movement, seasoned with Tommy Morgan law.

Where is the once splendid revolutionary Socialist organization of Chicago, where the comrades spoke for Socialism instead of for dollars? (It is all in the Socialist Labor Party of Chicago.—Ed. The People.)

CORREGAN'S DATES

Marion, Ind., October 8.
Chicago, Ill., October 9, 10 and 11.
Milwaukee, Wis., October 12 and 13.
Sheboygan, Wis., October 13.
Superior, Wis., October 14.
Duluth, Minn., October 15.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

SMITE 'EM, HIP AND THIGH

The Republican statistical broadside, once before referred to in these columns, may be profitably referred to again. It furnishes food in still another direction for intelligent campaign consumption. It furnishes eloquently the reasons why the capitalist class should be delirious with joy and deliriously anxious to keep its two political parties in joint power. But for that very reason it furnishes equally strong reasons why the working class should shatter both the Democratic and the Republican crutches that politically prop up the capitalist class.

Among the figures furnished by the statistical broadside in question are the product of manufacture, the wages paid and the per capita of wealth during the five decades of 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. Let's approach and read the lay.

In 1860, the wage earners produced $1,885,861,676 worth of manufacture; the total wages paid them was $378,878,966;— in other words, Labor then received 20.09 per cent. of the fruits of its toil.

In 1870, the wage earners produced $4,232,325,442 worth of manufacture; the total wages paid them was $775,584,343;—in other words, Labor then received 18.33 per cent. of the fruits of its toil.

In 1880, the wage earners produced $5,369,579,191 worth of manufacture; the total wages paid them was $947,953,795;—in other words, Labor then received 17.65 per cent. of the fruits of its toil.

In 1890, the wage earners produced $9,372,437,283 worth of manufacture; the total wages paid them was $1,891,228,321;—in other words, Labor received 20.18 per cent. of the fruits of its toil.

In 1900, the wage earners produced $13,039,279,566 worth of manufacture; the total wages paid them was $2,330,578,010;—in other words, Labor then received 17.87 per cent. of the fruits of its toil.

Summing up we obtain the following tell-tale table:

Years	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Labor's Share	20.09	18.33	17.65	20.18	17.87

Thus it is seen that, confessedly, under the shield and the sword of the Republican-Democratic party combine the share of the working class, a pittance in 1860, was even lower still at the last census year. It rose in 1890 slightly above the percentage of 1860, but has since sunk again, obedient to the general law of its sinkage, as established by the above table.

Nor is this all.

Even the Republican-Democratic capitalist class is not merely a hyena class. Consisting of human beings, it has some humanity in it. Accordingly, one cannot presume that its enthusiasm for capitalism and its Democratic-Republican political party props is due merely to the efficiency of these in beating down the workers and injuring the working class. Can theirs be a case of mere delight at the injury of others without any benefit to themselves? The statistical broadside in question answers the query to the point, by furnishing also the per capita of wealth for the several decades:

In 1870 the per capita of wealth in the country was $780. Seeing that the per capita of what the workingman got, his wages, for that year was $377 in the manufacturing and mechanical trades, the best paid of the trades, it follows that the capitalist per capita of plunder must have been not less than $403.

In 1880 the per capita of wealth was $870. Seeing that the per capita of what the workingman got, his wages, was not more than $346, it follows that the capitalist per capita of plunder must have been not less than $524—or $178 more than at the previous decade.

In 1890 the per capita of wealth was $1,038. Seeing that the per capita of what the workingman got, his wages, was not more than $445, it follows that the capitalist per capita of plunder must have been not less than $593—or $69 more than at the previous decade.

Finally, in 1900 the per capita of wealth was $1,236. Seeing that the per capita of what the workingman got, his wages, was not more than $436, it follows that the capitalist per capita of plunder must have been not less than $800—or $207 more than at the previous decade.

Summing up, the following table is obtained:

Year	Labor's Share	Capitalist Plunder Per Capita.
1870	18.33	$403
1880	17.65	$524
1890	20.18	$593
1900	17.87	$800

Thus, with a declining share of its own product, and an actually declining earning for the working class, both the relative and the actual plunder that falls to the capitalist class keeps on soaring up majestically.

Who can wonder at the capitalist class's delirious enthusiasm for capitalism and for its Republican-Democratic party upholders? ! !

Or who could wonder at the increased manifestations of deep-reaching indignation in the camp of the working class? ! !

Who will wonder if the plunder-laden capitalist class flock next November to their Roosevelt-Parker political lackeys? ! !

Or who should wonder if the increasing number of enlightened workingmen seize next November the Uplifted Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party ballot, and, to the ringing tune of Corregan and Cox, smite the plunderer hip and thigh! ? ! ? !

THE CAPITALIST CAMPAIGN

WHY IS IT SO QUIET?—WHY IS THERE SO LITTLE ENTHUSIASM?—WHY SO LITTLE INTEREST, EITHER WAY?

Anyone who has paid a little attention to the present presidential campaign must have asked himself the question, why is everything so quiet? Why is there so little enthusiasm and such a peculiar campaign? Nobody seems to care whether a president is to be elected or not. And if elected, there seems to be no particular desire as to who it will be, Parker or Roosevelt. The reason for this lack of enthusiasm, is to my mind plain. It is both plain and significant.

It is plain because there is no particular live issue which divides the two old political parties. Significant it is because the day when an issue could be made out of the personal characteristics of this or that candidate is past. In other words, the people at large cease to believe in hero-worship.

The people at large seem to realize that the individual as such is nothing unless he represents a certain distinct principle. And it is these personal characteristics of the candidates that, though they call forth no enthusiasm, are the disturbing elements within each party.

Take Mr. Roosevelt, "the man of destiny," "the soldier of fortune." It is an open secret that those who preside over the destinies of the Republican party would have had anybody but the Rough Rider. Not that Mr. Roosevelt can not be trusted to protect those whom the Republican party represents—the large capitalists—but he is too erratic, too picturesque, to suit the dignity of a class that would like to inspire the people with the belief of its divine right to own and control this planet with everything above and everything within it. This capitalist class does not fancy the idea of being made ridiculous by the spontaneous mental combustions of its representative. It can be said of Mr. Roosevelt as of the lover: "I don't know anyone whom I could admire more and love less." The real representative and candidate, had he lived, would have been Senator Hanna. "Roosevelt's luck," were the words of the New York Sun, after the death of Mark Hanna. Deprived of its real head, the Republican party stood helpless against the political manipulations of "the man of destiny." Roosevelt had to be swallowed, but on condition that he be expelled from the political stomach of the Republican party, as indigestible. And here another phase of the present campaign presents itself. If Roosevelt could not be defeated in the Republican convention, it is possible to defeat him at the polls. First of all it is necessary to bring the Democratic party to sanity. Was the Democratic party insane for the last eight years? Nonsense.

The Democratic party represents, or rather, represented, what was one time the great middle class. This class, though, like the plutocratic class, derives its existence from profits, yet its very existence is threatened by the large capitalist. It was not insanity on the part of the Democratic party to demand free coinage of silver, or the income tax, etc. It was a well-laid plan of the bankrupt middle class to free itself from debt. Other causes, such as famine abroad and the consequent demand for agricultural products, helped to lighten the burden of the Western farmer. It was immaterial to the mortgaged farmer whether he got rid of debts through a depreciated currency, or by the sudden rise of the price of cotton, wheat, etc. Luck favored the Republican party. We must remember, does not the sun shine because the Republican party is in power? Let us come back to the subject. And the plutocracy sets itself the task of bringing the Democratic party to sanity—that is, to make the Democratic party represent the same interests the Republican party represents. And right here they struck a snag.

The eight years of radical agitation has developed a destructive force. Constructive it could not be. The Bryanistic agitation undertook to save a class which sooner or later must go down. This destructive force—the cry against the trusts and monopolies which the Bryanistic agitation brought into existence within the Democratic party—has got to be reckoned with. You can manipulate the delegation to a Natioanl convention. You can force upon the convention any candidate, but when it comes to forcing any candidate or platform upon the rank and file, it is a brown horse of another color. The Democratic party is in the position of the magician's apprentice who learned some tricks, and who in the absence of his master called the devil out, but how to make the devil go back to his place he did not know. He was stuck.

To enlist the workers in a fight for the middle class it was necessary to indulge in radical talk, use even revolutionary phrases. To make these same workers believe that some commonplace idea is the most important issue in the campaign is the problem. To get Roosevelt out of the way by electing Parker is the wish of the plutocratic element which runs the Republican party. But in order to elect votes are necessary and these votes happen to be in the hands of the working class. To try and fool this class with the "full dinner pail" or "leave good enough alone" or any other humbug is not so easy. Then again it is not to the interest of the plutocratic class to make the Republican party win all the time. That might drive the heretofore Democratic voter to extremes. There would be danger that a genuine revolutionary party might grow in power. Therefore the plutocracy would gladly give the Democratic party a chance, providing it has become "sane." The present administration thinks different. They are in the saddle and in the saddle they will stay if they can.

While the Democratic party is gaining from above there is another force which attempts to make it lose from below. The Populist movement has been resurrected for that purpose. I heard much of the great speech of Mr. Watson. What was it? An able criticism of the Democratic party. But it must be remembered that what Mr. Watson said of the Democratic party could be said with as much force of the Populist party. The Populists gave up as much of their Omaha platform when they were swallowed up by the Democracy as the Democracy did when it was swallowed by the Plutocracy. Watson's cry for the middle class farmer did not include the farm laborer any more than the cry of the Democratic party for the middle class capitalist included the city wage worker. High priced wheat or cotton may have helped the farmer to pay off part of his mortgage; to the wage worker it simply meant increased cost of living.

To sum up: Within the Republican party it is a struggle between the real bosses of the party to get rid of Roosevelt and the Administration, which sees in the election of Roosevelt the continuation of their jobs. Within the Democratic party it is a struggle between the plutocratic element, which has it in control, and the rank and file, which, like Banquo's ghost, wont down.

With all this confusion what should my duty as a wage worker be? Of the two evils I select none. The shortest distance between two points is the straightest line. I shall therefore turn my back upon the Plutocratic Republican party, which represents the parasite element that will perpetuate, if it can, the present system of wage slavery ,and enjoy in idleness the result of the toil of the working class, and the rejuvenated, "sane Democratic party." A plague on both your houses. I pin my fate to a party, though small, yet it is the only hope of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party—whose arm and hammer will yet land on the heads of the despoilers of the working class.—Chas. Zolot, in The Peekskill Weekly Review.

SEATTLE AGITATION.

Several Very Successful Open-Air Meetings Held.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 26.—Section Seattle held three successful meeting the past two weeks on Occidental avenue near Wash. On Saturday, Sept. 17, a crowd of almost 300 was addressed by Comrades Carlson, Dehly and S. Brearcliff in the order mentioned. Over forty papers and pamphlets were sold and the audience eagerly sought the leaflets which were offered them.

The following Saturday another meeting was held at the same place with the addition of Comrade Monette to our corps of speakers, thus making four.

Despite the efforts of a fake doctor to spoil our meeting by keeping a Scotch bag-pipe going at full speed, the comrades did good work and did not stop till literature to the "tune" of $1.50 had been "played" and a large number of platforms, including the State ticket, had been disposed of. Our Republican Mayor, Ballinger, with his boy of 15 and "escorted" by a cop passed by on a slumming trip and stopped a few minutes. He failed to be injected with the disease: Socialism.

On Sunday the 25th we held the third meeting, the last but not the least. Comrade Dehly opened with a brief review of the aims and objects of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and urged upon the increasing audience the necessity of political as well as economic action for their own emancipation. Our young "windjammer" from Tacoma, Comrade Carlson, made a fine talk in which he traced the evolution of machinery down to the present day. He also made an appeal for subs to the Weekly People, and succeeded in getting one and selling several.

Comrade Steve Brearcliff followed with a scathing arraignment of the capitalist system and showed, by depicting the different stages of social evolution, man's inherent craving for satisfaction of his material wants to be the dominant one to-day as always. He was listened to with attention by the majority of those present. The sale of literature made this the best week we have had for some time. The "Socialist" party will have a string of speakers here within the next month. You may depend on the old S. L. P. to be at their meetings with the goods: "The Difference."

Press Committee.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

The regular meeting of Section Chicago to be held October 28, at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 48 W. Randolph street, will take up for discussion and action the new constitution adopted at the Eleventh National Convention.

It is imperative that all members of Section Chicago attend and be on deck promptly.

For Section Chicago

DILLON'S TOUR

E. J. Dillon, S. L. P. candidate for Governor of Indiana, will make another tour of the State, as follows:

Brazil, October 8.
Terre Haute, October 9 and 10.
Sullivan, October 11.
Princeton, October 12.
Evansville, October 13, 14, 15 and 16.

APPALLING RECORD

ACCIDENTS ON RAILRODAS CAUSING GREAT ALARM.

Increase of Employes' Hours of Labor and Intensification of Work Given as the Chief Causes—European Countries With Greater Mileage Have Fewer Accidents.

The number of railroad disasters in this country has become appalling. Most of these accidents have been the result of working the employes long hours and reduction in the number of workers, in order to increase the profits of the owners of the roads. The following is a summary of the railroad casualties for the past nine years:

	Killed.	Injured.
1895	6,136	33,748
1896	5,845	38,687
1897	6,437	36,731
1898	6,859	40,882
1899	7,123	44,620
1900	7,865	50,320
1901	8,455	53,339
1902	8,588	64,662
1903	9,840	76,553

The record for the present year, as shown by the reports made to the Interstate Commerce commission shows no diminition of fatalities. For the first three months there were 221 killed and 2,797 injured ino railway catastrophes.

In this country, which contains about two-fifths of the total railway mileage of the world, the railway mileage per hundred square miles is 6.51, while in the United Kingdom it is 17.9, in France it is 13.6, in Prussia 16.1, and in Austria-Hungary 8.16. Thus it is seen that in actual density of railway mileage—that is, in the proportion to territory—all the principal European States exceed this country, yet the accidents in those countries are fewer.

In Great Britain the number of employes killed in 1902 was 435, or one in every 1,324 employed; the number of injured was 3,806, or one in every 154 employed. Here, for the same period, the number of killed was one in every forty-two employed and one in every twenty-seven employed sustained some personal injury. In England during 1902 only 6 passengers were killed.

Last year in this country 167 railroad workers were killed while coupling or uncoupling, and 2,864 injured. In collision 424 died and 2,759 hurt; by derailment, 209 were slain, and 1,301 hurt. Parting of trains claimed 23 lives and injured 418. By locomotives or cars breaking down 21 were killed and 192 wounded. 491 fell from trains or cars and had their lives crushed out, while 4,667 were hurt. Jumping on or off trains caused the death of 140 and the injuring of 3,336. 926 were struck by trains or cars and knocked lifeless and 1,699 were maimed. By overhead obstructions 83 were killed and 729 hurt. 298 were killed and 9,350 were injured from other causes. This is only the employes.

Mr. Mosely, the secretary of the Interstate Commerce commission, in discussing some of the causes and remedies for railroad accidents, said:

"There has been undoubtedly within the last two years, and especially within the last three months, a frightful increase in the number of fatal railroad accidents, and this increase should arrest the careful attention of railway managers, and all State and government officials having any connection with railroad traffic, as well as the traveling public itself. First of all, I attribute the cause of this increase to the great strain put on railway equipment and railway employes, caused by the great and constant increase in railway traffic.

"Automatic couplers and air brakes were permitted to remain in an inoperative and unserviceable condition, so that in many cases men were forced to go between the cars in order to couple and uncouple them.

"Also the 50 per cent. requirement of the air brake law was not observed in practice. Our inspectors were directed to secure proper evidence upon which to base prosecutions in every case of violation that came under their notice, and as a result 139 separate prosecutions were instituted against twenty-one different roads for violations of the safety appliance law. Nearly all these cases have been disposed of, and in no instance has a railroad company allowed one of the cases to come to trial in the courts. The suits have been generally settled by the road confessing judgment and compromising the penalties."

THE IRREPRESSIBLE

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

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INTRODUCTORY.

In laying before the readers of the national organ of the Socialist Labor Party, The People, this account of the origin, development and probable outcome of what may be regarded as the most advanced stage of the class struggle reached in the United States of America, and probably in the world, the writer wishes to apologize to those who reasonably expected an earlier treatment of the affair, and, in self-defence, would say that the work has been completed under difficulties that more than once have threatened to bring the entire matter to a standstill. With this word of explanation we will go on with the business in hand.

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PRELUDE.

To the man to whom Socialist philosophy is a closed book, the events of the past two years in Colorado are a matter of astonishment. To the Socialist, on the other hand, they come as the most natural things in the world, considering the conditions that bred them. How many times have we been denounced as criminals or insane fanatics upon demonstrating the existence of the class struggle, and yet, with the echo of our voices still ringing through the valleys and over the hills of Colorado, the black horror of the irrepressible conflict looms large and ominous through the veil of lies and hypocrisies in which the capitalists would envelop it, ordinarily, but which, now that they think themselves beyond the reach of the workers, they make no attempt to conceal. After the events of the past year in this State, the man who would deny the existence of the class struggle must be possessed of considerable hardihood, or be intellectually blind.

To give the workers in other parts of the country an insight into the conditions of to-day, it will be necessary to go back a few years, and to examine the beginning of the present trouble. It would be an easy thing to say that capitalism is at the bottom of the affair, and to let it go at that, but we must advance the evidence: we must prove our case, and we will prove it. In the following pages facts, and facts alone, will be considered.

THE RECOGNITION OF LABOR.

In no other State has labor received more political "recognition" than in Colorado, and, paradoxical as it may seem, in no State has the degradation of the workers been so unmistakable a feature. Is there any connection between these circumstances? Emphatically, yes! The "labor leader" in office has served to divert the attention of the working class from the fact that our friend the capitalist was sinking his talons into the resources of the State, and, in addition, building up powerful political machines with which he is at present crushing the workers.

But with the complacency of the pure and simple trades union labor leader and his program of befuddlement, men became dissatisfied. The work of the Socialist Labor Party began to bear fruit. The long-winded pretensions of the decoys of capitalism received not a little examination, and the action of the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners, and the State Federation of Labor in dropping the old cry of "no politics in the union" and frankly advising the workers to take the political field in their own behalf, is indicative of the new spirit.

True, this apparent advance is vitiated by the attempt of the organizations named to put the new spirit of things into the old body. The fruit of this policy might have been foreseen, and, in fact, it was foreseen by the Socialist Labor Party. Our standing proposition has been overwhelmingly demonstrated in the calamities that have overtaken the most advanced of the trades unions in the West and the greatest calamity of all is that these unions have, when brought face to face with the problem of going on, taken a decidedly backward step; they have sunk into the arms of the Democratic party. So much for sentimentalism.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

There is another aspect to be considered, and that is the position occupied by the old-time pure and simple unions. When, under the guidance and often the crack of the whip of their "labor leaders," these organizations have not entirely held aloof from the workers in general, as in the case of the railway brotherhoods, they have revealed to the exploiter the hollowness of their pretensions, and the savage acts of the past years, taken in all meekness by the tribe of Samuel Gompers, have shown the capitalists that they have nothing to fear from this source. Yes; the exploiters have discovered that the "labor leaders" and their organizations are so many scarecrows that wouldn't scare a baby.

It is the belief of the writer that, if the Western Federation of Miners had not precipitated the strike in Colorado, the mine owners themselves would have started the trouble. They had the State administration in the hollow of their hand; they had, at their beck and call, the reserve army of the unemployed, and they had the "labor leaders" as their pliant lieutenants. With these weapons they have slain trades unionism in different parts of the State, and reduced the worker to a condition little above that of the peon.

THE CONCRETE CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT.

The fight in Colorado is, in the concrete, the outcome of the agitation for an eight-hour day. For fourteen years organized labor has struggled to place a law making the eight-hour day possible on the statute books, and to-day the goal seems as far away as ever.

In '98 the agitation came to a head, and an Assembly was elected pledged to the passage of the measure desired. A bill, modelled on the lines of that which had become a law in Utah, was introduced in the session of '99, and was passed, thereby legalizing the eight-hour day for men employed in mills, mines and smelters. The Smelter Trust people didn't like this, and a case was trumped up and rushed to the Supreme Court, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the measure. The Supreme Justices, one a Democrat, another a Republican, and the third a Populist, united in throwing it out, on the ground that it was class legislation and in violation of the right of free contract, and, therefore, unconstitutional.

Undismayed by this setback, the fighters for the eight-hour day set to work to remove the objection to the measure, and in 1902 an amendment making an eight-hour day possible was laid before the people, and was carried by a majority of over 46,000. In addition, ninety per cent. at least of the members of the new Assembly were pledged to the enactment of the law made possible by the passage of the constitutional amendment. It seemed as if the long desired end was in sight.

THE FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE 8-HOUR LAW.

Such a scene as that displayed by the Fourteenth General Assembly of Colorado may, I trust, never be seen again. The men sent there to pass an eight-hour law simply demanded a higher price because of their pledges to their constituents. The debauchery was open and unconcealed. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Smelter Trust maintained an expensive lobby, headed by a slimy corruptionist, Otto Mears, and the will of the people was completely set at naught. Liquor flowed like water, and "labor leaders" were not above drinking at the expense of the very people whom they had, but a few months before, so rabidly denounced. The Legislature adjourned without having passed an eight-hour law, although expressly commanded to do so by the terms of the amendment. The boodlers had triumphed.

Of course, "our" representatives made a bluff at passing a bill. In the Senate, which was Democratic, a bill for which Senator F. A. Moore stood sponsor, was rushed through and sent to the House, which was Republican. Of course, the Republicans had no intention of yielding the glory of passing an eight-hour bill to the Democrats, and they, too, produced a pet measure, known as the Stephen's bill. This was passed in the House and sent to the Senate, which, as might be expected, turned it down.

I shall not attempt to follow the devious career of the bill or bills, or make an effort to analyze them. It is enough to know that, had either passed, the Governor's veto was ready, and, had that weapon failed, there was the Supreme Court, with its demonstrated servility to the "vested interests" of the State. The entire proceeding savored of the hippodrome.

THE 8-HOUR BILL AND THE LABOR LOBBYISTS.

One thing of peculiar interest to Socialists is the action of President Sullivan of the State Federation of Labor, and Guy Miller of the Western Federation of Miners, who were appointed as a committee to look after the eight-hour bill in the Assembly. They differed with Senator Moore as to details in his bill, and, in revenge, went to the Republicans, who used them nicely. Sullivan and Miller were "socialistic" enough to make their success as lobbyists a dream, and, by their actions and words, they partook enough of the spirit of the enemy to make their claims to be thorough-going Socialists ridiculous. Their rage upon being buncoed was great, but, having descended into the arena of "practical politics," they were squarely defeated by the men in whose hands lay the corruption fund.

The astonishment of the workingmen of the State at this infamous Assembly adjourning without having passed an eight-hour measure was intense, and the ludicrous feature of the whole thing was that nine out of every ten Senators and Representatives had the nerve to say "Why, my dear fellow, I was in favor of the bill and did my best to put it through, but, you see, what was the use? The Governor was against it, and the Senate (or House, according to the affiliations of the speaker), was against it, and there you are."

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE TO PASS 8-HOUR LAW.

Governor Peabody, thorough-going tool of the capitalists, though he may be, declined to be made the scapegoat. Hearing that he was being held responsible for the loss of the eight-hour bill, he came out with a statement to the effect that many who were loudest in their advocacy of the measure came to him privately and declared that if the bill passed and he signed it, they would kill every measure in which the administration was interested. Peabody declared, furthermore, that if he heard any more such talk he would give the names of these men.

That put an end to many explanations.

How was the blame to be fixed? That was the question. It was no question at all to the members of the Socialist Labor Party, but there were thousands who declined to believe that "our Senator," or "our Representative" had done the dirty work.

Fortunately, a circumstance arose by which the responsibility was placed beyond question. It was to be shown that the Democratic party was as little in love with the eight-hour bill as the Republican, and, by inference, that the only party fit to be trusted with the cause of the workers is that which fights beneath the red flag—the good old S. L. P.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The combination of circumstances that was to prove that the Democratic party cared as little for the passage of the eight-hour bill as the Republican, brought to light the important fact that the party of law and order, from Governor Peabody down, is a party of the most unblushing corruption. We have seen the "redeemers" taking the bribes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and other concerns: we shall soon see them in a new role. There being a limit to the money obtainable from the lobby, they would loot the State. And we shall also see that pure white soul, Governor J. H. Peabody, turning an honest penny on his own account.

The Appropriation bill, passed in the regular session of the Legislature, was so palpably a steal that even the gang in control of the administration dared not stand for it. The measure was passed, largely in blank, and was signed by the speaker of the House, the Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, and the Governor, thus becoming a law.

THEN THE SCHEDULES WERE FILLED I:

Peabody and his gang were badly scared when the fraud was exposed, and when parties on the outside took the matter into the courts the administration made no effort to protect their bill. They knew better. The measure was dropped as quietly as possible, and a call was issued for a special session.

This was the grand opportunity for the friends of the eight-hour bill, and the fact that the Democratic Senate vied with the Republican House in passing the new Appropriation bill in record time proved that one side cares as little for pledges to the working class as the other.

True, the Senate did suggest that the Governor issue a supplementary call for a session in which an eight-hour bill might be considered, but this was no time for "suggestion"; this was the time for action, and, as is usually the case, the Democrats were profuse in their denunciation of Mr. Peabody, at the very moment when they were giving into his hands the means with which he had crushed one strike, and with which he would crush others. The Democratic Senate could have held up the Appropriation bill until the Governor was forced to accede to their demand for an eight-hour day, had they been honest in their professions. But the facts are as above stated, and the "party of the people," with its record of hypocrisy and open treachery, must be placed in the same category as the party which openly opposes the workers.

MORGAN, "LABOR REPRESENTATIVE" AND REPUBLICAN.

A noteworthy incident in connection with the special session is the action of Representative Morgan of Boulder County, a miner and member of the United Mine Workers of America, in whose election "Labor was recognized." This gentleman voted against a resolution in which it was merely suggested that the Governor issue a supplementary call for a session in which an eight-hour bill was to be considered. Mr. Morgan spent his time in denouncing the Democrats. This was his play as part of the Republican machine. Labor ought to, if it does not, feel flattered over its representatives.

The passage of the new Appropriation bill left the Governor with a free hand and he has used his power to the limit, as the evidence presented in the following pages will show; but for a moment, we must turn our attention to the chief executive himself, and show what manner of man he is.

THAT PURE, WHITE SOUL, GOVERNOR PEABODY.

Across the road from the State Penitentiary in Cañon City, is a piece of waste land, the assessed valuation of which was, up to the time of its sale to the State, less than $10,000. This piece of land had been repeatedly offered to the city of Cañon City for park purposes for about $5,000, and to private parties for sums ranging from $5,000 to $7,000. This establishes its value fairly accurately. The bank of which Governor Peabody is president owned at least a one-third interest in this property, when it was sold to the State for $17,600. This will give an outsider a very fair idea of the moral status of the man who is busily redeeming the State.

Before we drop the political prelude we wish it clearly understood that, although we have spoken considerably about the eight-hour bill, we have very little use for such a measure, considering it to be another phase of the deception practised on the working class in its "representation" in the Legislature by "workingmen." Had one-tenth of the energy expended in the effort for the establishment of an eight-hour day been used in the furtherance of the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, we should not now be wallowing in misery before a triumphant capitalism and an utterly unscrupulous State administration. We should have a party of men, strong in their knowledge of what is right and a determination to put an end to the reign of injustice; not a crowd of scheming traitors and sentimental reactionaries.

THE MOST PAINFUL NECESSITY.

Facing capitalists and their crowds of mercenaries have been the least part of our troubles; that which cut most deeply has been the necessity of denouncing and exposing the "friends of labor," with their honest impossibilities or their illy concealed treacheries. This, upon the face of it, looked like opposition to the working class—who of the Socialist Labor Party has not, at some time, been charged with being in the pay of the exploiters?—and, as a consequence, our work has been rendered incredibly hard by maudlin sentimentalists and wily schemers, who saw in our opposition to themselves and their theories and practices, opposition to the cause of the workers. For a time they went ahead with a rush, and the cause of the Socialist Labor Party lagged. When we prophesied disaster, we were advised to take something for our disordered livers, but the skies fell, just the same, and those of our critics who are not stunned by the catastrophe are casting about for some means by which the new condition of affairs may be turned to account.

Yes, we could say, "I told you [illegible]" with all the truth in the world, but, instead of irritating bleeding sores we will go steadily on with our mission of enlightenment, pointing the workers to the one haven of refuge—the Socialist Republic

H. J. BRIMBLE.

Florence, Col., September, 1904.

[To Be Continued Next Week.]

MONTANA IN LINE

HOLDS CONVENTION AND NOMINATES S. L. P. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Denounces All the Capitalist Parties, Including Those that Are "Socialist" Without Labor, and "Labor" Without Socialist—Platform and Resolutions Adopted.

Butte, Montana, Sept. 27.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held yesterday in Butte, with twenty-seven delegates in attendance. P. J. Dwyer was chairman.

The object of the convention was to name three presidential electors for the national candidates, President and Vice-President.

For President the Socialist Labor Party has named Charles H. Corregan, a printer, of Syracuse, N. Y., and for vice-president, William W. Cox, a coal miner, of Collinsville, Ill. For electors in Montana the party convention yesterday named Patrick O'Rourke, teamster, and John Carroll, laborer, of Silver Bow county, and Robert Clausen, lumberman, of Flathead county.

The only other business before the convention was the adoption of the platform and several resolutions bearing on its relation to the Socialist and labor parties, as separate political organizations.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Montana, in convention assembled, affirms its unqualified allegiance to the national organization, and indorses without reservation the national platform and the State platforms adopted throughout the country.

In presenting our platform and principles to the working class of Montana we wish to make that class acquainted with its true interests—political and economic—to the end that it may so act as always to promote those interests.

In our country, as in every civilized country we find to-day this glaring contradiction: Labor, working on the land, that is, the natural resources—and with capital, that is, the tools of production—produces all wealth. But (and herein lies the contradiction) the product of labor thus obtained does not go to the working class, to whom it rightfully belongs. On the contrary it is absorbed by the owner of the land and capital—the capitalist. A portion only of the product of labor is returned by the capitalist in the form of wages, while by far the greater portion is reserved by the capitalists as profit. Owing, thus to the opposing economic interests of these two classes—the capitalist class and the working class—there exists between them an irrepressible conflict, the capitalist using every means at his command to increase his profits; the working class constantly striving to prevent wages from falling. This conflict, known as the "class struggle," must continue until either the capitalist reduces the working class to the abject level of "cooliedom" or the working class abolishes the capitalist and rears the Socialist Republic—a republic in which the land and capital of the nation shall be owned and operated by and for the whole people, for use and not for profit, thereby affording every worker the "free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

The interests of the working class of Montana demand, then, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class of the nation, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic. Nothing less will prevent the constant recurrence of those phenomena of the class struggle, such as strikes, lockouts, Colorado outrages on the workers, lowering wages, with increasing uncertainty of employment, and all the train of working class miseries that follow inevitably in the wake of capitalist development.

To the establishment of the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party stands pledged. For fourteen years it has occupied the political field of the United States with that as its sole aim. During that time it has never compromised with capitalist interests to make a friend, nor withheld a blow at the misleaders of labor for fear of making an enemy.

Therefore, we call upon the wage-workers of Montana, and upon all other honest citizens to support with voice and vote the Socialist Labor Party—the party of their class, and to sever all connections with capitalist parties—whether Republican or Democratic, Populist or Anti-Trust, Labor (without the "Socialist") or "Socialist" (without the "Labor").

Workingmen of Montana, vote for the S. L. P.! Vote for the freedom of your class from wage slavery! "You have nothing to lose but your chains—and a world to gain!"

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

ON THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Whereas, The growth of Socialist sentiment, accompanying capitalist development, affords opportunity for the existence of a so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, claiming to represent the working class, but whose essential oneness with capitalist parties is shown by its national platform; by its many fusions with the Republican and Democratic parties; by its indorsing the capitalist trades union of the Gompers or A. F. of L. type, etc., etc.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the working class of Montana to shun that so-called "Socialist" party, and to support the Socialist Labor Party, which alone represents working class interests.

ON THE PARTY PRESS.

Whereas, A genuine working class movement must own its press, in order to safeguard its propaganda from capitalist influences, and

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party has such a party-owned press in the Daily and Weekly People and the Arbetaren, published in New York city, and in the Arbeiter Zeitung, published in Cleveland, Ohio; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily commend the straightforward course pursued by these papers, and that we recommend them to the careful attention and study of the working class.

ON TRADES UNIONS.

Whereas, The mission of a genuine trades union is to "resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic," and,

Whereas, The pure and simple trades union of the Gompers or American Federation of Labor type, "brings about the exact reverse of each one of the above requirements," and has become, according to the capitalist Wall Street Journal, "one of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the wage earners to sever all connections with the said Gompers type of pure and simple trades union, and to organize into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, whose purpose is to unite the workers on class lines, teaching them the necessity of capturing the political power of the nation and of using that power to emancipate their class.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

VIRGINIA'S TICKET.

Electors-at-large:

Alex. B. McCullock, Manchester.
Hugh D. MacTier, Roanoke city.

District Electors:

First District—Hugh Bolton, Hampton.
Second District—Edward Schade, Newport News.
Third District—Otto Blersch, Richmond City.
Fourth District—B. D. Downey, Roanoke City.
Fifth District—Charles Rudolph, Elizabeth City.
Sixth District—John D. Goodman, Roanoke City.
Seventh District—Thos. A. Hollins, Fairmount.
Eighth District—W. T. Welsh, Roanoke City.
Ninth District—Wilfred Rutherford Howard's Good.
Tenth District—Edward Smith, Roanoke City.

For Congress:

Second District—Godfrey Kinder, Newport News.
Third District—H. Adolph Muller Henrico.
Sixth District—E. R. Spencer, Roanoke City.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

CAPITALIST BUTTS IN

And is Used to Good Purpose by Organizer Carre"

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 29.—I go to Rotterdam Junction to-day, where I debate with a Social Democrat. This evening, Tuesday, and last evening, finished my work in this vicinity.

At Tuesday evening's meeting I was assisted by no less a person than a gentleman by the name of Veeder Morris, a wealthy manufacturer of this town, who, with his brother, owns a paper mill and four underwear knitting mills. They also own a private bank, in addition they own large tracts of land; a man pointing across the Mohawk River said: "As far as you can see they own all this land."

As I was laying bare the capitalist system, a fellow who was half drunk, who had also served five years in State prison, kept interrupting, and when I saw the workers were tired of his noise I called him down good and hard, when in jumped Mr. Morris, with the remark, "He has just as much right to talk as you."

I pointed out that this was a meeting of workingmen, who were being shown the cause of their misery, that consequently, only two classes of people would try to disturb it: "drunks", like the chap making the noise, and those whose interests are in danger, if the workers will learn to know their enemies. Under such conditions anyone trying to assist the drunk, proved himself a capitalist anarchist. A shout went up and the gentleman took a hop around the corner that would put a Kangaroo to shame.

After the meeting was over, the comrades told me who that gentleman was. The next day I was stopped on the street by strangers, with the query: "Say, did you know who it was you hit so hard last night?" Another "business man" also came up to show his stupidity. He, so he said, had read a great many Socialist books and listened to their lectures for years. When asked what were the names of the books? Who were the authors? He answered "I don't know. I forgot." A boy about 15 stood by. "Say, boy, can you remember the names of any of those books you read at school?" The crowd began to laugh, the Dry Goods merchant swore I was not sociable, and "hiked" around the corner.

These incidents, I think, helped to bring out a larger crowd last evening. They also show how worried the capitalist class are to see the workers at these meetings, which successfully teach the class struggle and make clear the antagonistic interests of the workers and their masters; and this, too, despite the fact that Organizer Stuart Reid of the A. F. of L. is holding meetings in Central Labor Hall, serving refreshments, and music. In spite of such "inducements" I am enabled to put the workers wise and show that Reid's meetings are the creation of the capitalist press, by the following leading notice in the local press:

"A reception will be tendered the clerks of the city in the rooms of Central Labor hall this evening. The place has been prettily decorated for the occasion, bunting being chiefly used. Music will be furnished by Frank Francouver and refreshments will be served. Everything has been done to make the event a success."

Monday evening the same kind of an affair was held by the Painters. The report of the meeting stated that many small contractors were present and expressed their pleasure at Mr. Reid's remarks, and stated their intention to join the union.

Ye Gods! Is it any wonder the capitalists are worried to see their pets, the labor fakirs, with refreshment and music, a good hall, unable to get a crowd, when the lone Socialist carries his dry goods box to the corner and can hold the workingmen on the corner an hour-and-a-half and two, and then stand until 11 and 12 p. m. to see the "wise guys" of the town come up and get their trimming?

It is these signs that inspire the S. L. P. and make us realize that the bragging of the Kang in defence of the pure and simplers is only digging his own grave in the minds of the workers. Down with the fakirs, Comrades! Don't let up.

W. H. Carroll.

BOSTON OUT-DOOR MEETINGS.

Friday, Oct. 7, Central Square, E. B.

Wednesday, Oct. 12, Roxbury Crossing.

Friday, Oct. 14, Castle Square.

Wednesday, Oct. 19, I and Broadway, South Boston.

Friday, Oct. 21, Maverick Square, E. B.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, Hayes Square, Chass'n.

Friday, Oct. 28, Castle Square.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LABOR IN CANADA

Engages In a Series of Strikes Which Are Opposed by the Organized Employers.

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 25.—During the past summer, in Toronto, there has been several "misunderstandings" between brothers Capital and Labor, the results of which have, according to the labor fakirs, accrued to the benefit of "organized labor."

In the early part of the season, the truckmakers went on strike "thoroughly organized and prepared to fight to the bitter end," but after being out for a time they discovered that the bosses were organized and that a considerable number of their trade were unorganized; result, an ignominious retreat.

The Brewery Workers' Inter. Local decided that two of the local breweries were unfair to "organized labor," did not pay as high wages as the other "fair" breweries, etc. They, accordingly, came out on strike and declared a boycott against the unfair booze, but the pure and simple applecart was totally upset by the other breweries declaring that if the two breweries were unfair they were also unfair. However, after some preliminaries, a big fakir from headquarters in solemn conclave with brother capital seems to have adjudged it to the satisfaction of the boss brewers, and it is in all likelihood a great victory for "yunion labor." There was, of course, a little yunion scabbing done, but the whitewash brush was applied by the local trades council, and everything is again lovely.

According to the leaders of the Builders' Laborers, a great moral victory can be placed to the credit of that union. It came about in this way: After being out on strike some weeks, the feeling became strong among those in the know, that the bricklayers, who had been sympathetically striking, were preparing to go back to work as union scabs, if the laborers did not take their advice and go back to work, and have their wages adjusted in the gentle spring when their superiors, i. e., the bricklayers, were having theirs fixed up. This, of course, finished the builders' laborers, because the bricklayers had scabbed it upon them and broken their strike once before and they instinctively knew it was coming again. Some of the stone masons had been working with scab laborers. All this was a great moral victory because it "showed the solidarity of labor," as a matter of fact it showed the feeling of aristocracy on the part of the bricklayers and the "every man for himself and divil take the hindmost" principle which animates the pure and simple craft guilds.

The men employed by the Harris Abbatoir Co. have been on strike for some months. They desired an addition to the already stupendous sum of $7 per week, which they were in receipt of, and although boycotts, etc., have been employed, the strike, so far as the Harris Co. is concerned is over, and has been for some time past. In the parade on Labor day a member of the Bull's Union took part and his sentiments were supposed to be summed up in a placard which stated "I am a Union fed Bullock and refuse to be dressed by men that take the places of the men on strike at Harris's Abbatoir, Toronto, Ont." He must have been a real pure and simple Bullock or he would have had a decided objection to being "skinned" fair or unfair. For the rest of the parade the "goods" were there. The capitalists of Toronto still survive, and the capitalist politicians applaud, and the workers are led into the belief that all this nonsense is for their interests.

The Dominion Trades Congress representing 20,010 pure and simplers has just closed its session in Montreal, and, as usual, they can plead not guilty to doing anything in the interests of the wage-working class. Mr. James Simpson, of Ontario Socialist League fame, after introducing a resolution to the effect that the workingman should have a show for the Senate, produces his Socialistic producer and consumer resolution. This brough forward Carey, Sayster and Flett, three well known fakirs, in asinine denounciation of Socialism. Flett calling Simpson a member of a band of socialist fakirs trying to scuttle the old (he should have added and rotten) ship. Simpson—Flett surely must know—is simply joking with the question of socialism and means no harm to pure and simpledom, or perhaps Flett sees in him a strong competitor for the plums. This latter is in all probability the true solution, anyway can one imagine a S. L. P. man such a coward, Bah.

In conclusion, it can only be from the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. that the working-class will gain the knowledge necessary for their emancipation, it will never be accomplished by the pure and simple trades union, and it will never be accomplished by boring from within, but in good hard hammering from without. It is up to each member of the S. L. P. to realize that the working-class are ignorant of their position because he allows them to be. So up and at them!

J. M. R.

BLUE LAW CRUSADE

Pittsburg Stirred Up by Shooting in It—Four Capitalists Hurt.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 28.—The Pennsylvania State Hotel Mens' Association, holding its annual convention at Harrisburg, will fight for more liberal laws. Its members want to keep their bars open all night, be allowed to provide music and free lunch for their guests and punish minors who obtain liquor by misrepresenting their age, etc., etc.

There has been carried on of late here a "blue law crusade," which has raised considerable resentment. Certain ministers, mainly Presbyterians, although not all so, have formed an association, and employed detectives to obtain evidence on Sundays of violation of the celebrated "blue laws," which, as persons outside of Pennsylvania may not know, forbids doing any work or business, except that of charity or necessity. Since to be enforced, the law must decide upon the necessity or charitableness of the alleged offence, it therefore becomes many things, in the hands of many elements.

Now these "crusaders" act against small shopkeepers, who miraculously, so it looks, keep body and soul together, by selling odd notions, canned goods, milk, ice cream, etc., and are mostly found in thickly populated working class districts. The railroads, street cars, newspapers, mills and factories and large repair or construction contractors are not molested.

They tackled the drug stores, which were selling ice cream, soda water, cigars and toilet articles as well as drugs, but the druggists were organized and put up a solid front and went ahead, defying the "crusaders," at the same time at a squire's hearing in Allegheny the crowd in attendance became demonstrative, and one of the detectives shot into it, killing one man. This act put matters on a war footing on both sides, and there is no end to the hubbub here.

In such cases the workingmen are exposed to two errors: one is to get excited and take sides in a fight which is not theirs; the other is to be too indifferent and overlook matters that apply to their own contentions. The thing that concerns the workingmen is the question of the church being in politics. It is a view held by many, that to oppose the church in politics is to oppose religion. If the church members were of one mind on this, or if political issues did not affect material interests, then it would be a simple question. No political act can take place without acting upon some material thing and thus become a material question, with the owner of that thing, and the others likewise interested. Therefore there has, is, and will be, within the churches, a line of cleavage that follows the material issues at bottom of their corresponding political issues. Thus, in the Baptist church there are many who would be willing to have their church take sides in a political issue with "soulless corporations" and could point with "righteous indignation" to countless acts, crimes and sins, of the Standard Oil Company; but there is Rockefeller, Charlie Miller and others to take the opposite side, and what they lack in number is made up by money and friends. So with other denominations and other interests. The Roman Catholic Church has its total abstinence societies; also its breweries, the Monastery Beer of Latrobe, for instance. So then this present squabble about Sunday laws is an opening through which some workingmen may be led to see that the S. L. P. in fighting any church or church officials that may be found facing them in political battle has no thought whatever of disturbing Religion. But whether or no any intelligent workingman who finds the church backing those who he knows to be looting him, is going to resent it, and the cleavage of the class struggle is bound, in time, to run right through all churches having wage workers as members.

A big 40 H. P. automobile containing several capitalists—sports—crashed into a street car, and for once got the worst of it, completely wrecking the machine, and landing each of the four presidents and vice-presidents, for such they were, in the hospital, with fractures and cuts very equally divided and serious enough. There is no apprehension, however, about the stoppage of the various enterprises of which they are the heads, a sight to be remembered and which shows that capitalist "heads," after all, are not necessary, except to them or the stockholders.

O. N. E. Lackall.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held at the corner of Middle street and Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, on Saturday evening, October 8, with H. A. Santee of New York as the speaker.

If the comrades want a good meeting let them speak to no workingman without giving him a strong invitation to come to it.

Organizer.

"LABOR MERCHANTS"

Of Lynn Shown hte Character of Their Commodity.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 27.—To-night, while Democrats, Republicans and Kangaroos—the parties of capitalism—were holding their caucuses, deliberating on the nomination of those who may build "armories" or use them against the working class when elected, the party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party, was holding the open air meeting par excellence of the campaign. The capitalist class and its "ash barrel" Satellite, the bogus, or Kangaroo "Socialist," cannot move unless they open the way to the Socialist Labor Party to make agitation, that must eventuate in the education and organization of the working class.

Comrade George E. Shaw, organizer of Section Lynn, was the chairman of the meeting. Shaw is a new man on the list of speakers, last night being his first appearance on the platform; he proved to be made of the kind of stuff that counts.

Although it was his first attempt he went through his duties like a veteran and created a favorable impression because of the candor with which he uttered himself.

Shaw spoke for about fifteen minutes, and then introduced the writer, who, after calling upon the audience to purchase the literature and subscribe for and read our press, began by calling the attention of the hungry "labor merchants" present without a market for their commodity, to the political situation that confronts them, showing them how capitalism operates, how society is divided and forced to move, not on the lines that each may pick for himself, but on the lines rigidly fixed by theclass struggle, which will end in eithe the overthrow of capitalism or the cooleyizing of the working class.

Passing from the class sruggle the "labor merchant" and his commodity, labor power, were taken up and explained. The "merchant" was shown how and why because of th fact that labor power is a commodity under capitalism, his price, i. e., his wages are bound to decline, until such time as he, with the honest, intelligent element of his class, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., will organize on class lines, tearing from labor's banner that fakir motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," and, in its place inscribe that slogan, which alone can lift our class from the mire of despendency, which alone can unify them, which alone can and will emancipate them from wage slavery:—"The abolition of the wages system."

The "merchants" were then shown that Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Populists and Kangaroos, alike, uphold capitalism.

The recent move of August Belmont and Rockefeller in subscribing $11,000,000 to elect Parker was explained. Teddy and his gang were also subjected to a microscopic analysis, and shown to be like the Democratic party, the political agents of the parisitical capitalist class that fleece these "merchants" in the slave pens, where they must sell their commodity or starve.

The "ash barrel," bogus, or Kangaroo "Socialists," were shown to be Satellites of these larger bodies. Their armory record was documentarilly proved, under seal of the city of Haverhill, where that crime against labor was committed. Their fusion record was exposed. Their scab-furnishing record when brought forth elicited the applause of the shoeworkers, who knew it to be so.

It was shown that the Kangaroos endorse Tobin and Mitchell, both of these, with Gompers, endorse and are members of Mark Hanna's Civic Federation, which stands for capitalism, so the Kangs endorse the system which fleece the workers and the fakirs who lead them to be fleeced.

It was a wonderful meeting for Lynn. The best held for a long time and augurs well for the future. More literature was sold than at all the other meetings held, if put together. Eighteen "Burning Questions" were disposed of and the "Difference" was distributed. The Kangs, by holding their meetings, by showing themselves to be cowards and frauds, contribute to the success of this one, as by contrast the workers could see the difference between the cowardly, skulking tactics of the "ash barrel" "Socialists" and the manly, open, above-board methods of the Socialist Labor Party.

Michael T. Berry.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year

DOINGS IN 'FRISCO

The Knights That Took the Malodorous Cheese, and Other Knights.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23.—Labor Day has passed upon the stage and so have the Knight Templars; San Francisco is still left and so incidentally is Section San Francisco, Socialist Labor Party.

The Building Trades marched alone. The Labor Council, for some reason or other, did not participate. The Knight Templars kindly allowed the use of their review stands to those who built them—the union men—provided they would finish them in time. The next day the brave knights had them covered over with muslin so that they would not be contaminated by the unwashed who had occupied them the day before. The "labor parade" came and went and no attention was paid to it, and who can wonder at it when their masters were out in full feathers and had the right of way in the city! The good "union men" of the Musicians' Union had let themselves out so extensively to the Knight Templars that the union parade was forced to hire at least one band that belonged to the California National Guard. The moral taught by all this undoubtedly is: "We are the American sovereigns!" "Until we stand divided we fall!" Therefore—"Hooray for the Yunions!"

The next day was "the real thing." The brave sir knights came on the scene with flags and banners, dress and style that would put Barnum or Van Auberg to shame. The uniforms of the California Commandery who were mounted on fiery steeds, cost hundreds of dollars, in fact, more than the average wage slave of the day before has ever been in possession of. But the equestrian skill was something to challenge our admiration, indeed. You may talk of the knights of old, of Walter Scott's Black Knights, or those of King Arthurs round table, but these who have just appeared before our bewildered eyes, took the limburger.

One brave sir knight, who is a manufacturer of ladies' cloaks, and whose employes have been on strike for the last year, fell off his horse and fractured his cranium. His name is Simionoff, and he was a Jew before he embraced Jesus Christ and joined the Masons. He donated $30,000 to build the Masonic home, and then cut the wages of his slaves, hence the strike. Another, a young man of their rank, who laid off from selling collar buttons and went to the country to learn to ride for the occasion, was thrown and is not expected to live.

One of the principal features of the conclave was the representative of King Edward and the Earl of Euston. The king was so tanked that it required two of his supes to keep him erect at the Grand Opera House, where he wanted to shake hands with the whole of San Francisco. The band played "God Save the King," and "Razzle Dazzle." The Grand Opera House was leased for the week and exclusively occupied by the K. T. One of them complained to the manager of having his overcoat stolen. He was told to go to the chief committee with his troubles.

Section San Francisco held street meetings during these holiday times for the master and were viewed with amazement by some of these sixteenth century barbarians. Some seemed to think we were very presumptious in the manner our speakers ripped into the system which makes such tomfoolery possible. One could not help thinking of the big, fat baker in Fergan the Quarryman, with his clownish attempts to walk brave in his war paint, though, of course, the contrast was always favorable to the baker because he was a revolutionist looking to the future, while these fossils were as ante-deluvian in ideas as in dress.

Section San Francisco will give a ball Saturday evening, November 5. Comrade Olive M. Johnson will deliver an address before the entertainment. We have done exceptionally well with our petition and literature. We sell about $50 worth of literature a month. Comrades Verchota and Goodwin visited the tailor shops last week and disposed of thirty-two pamphlets and obtained four subs for the Weekly People. We also addressed a meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. We hold street meetings every Saturday and Sunday evening.

We are, at this writing, moving into new headquarters, located in the heart of the city at the junction of Stockton, Market, Ellis and Fourth streets. It will be rather expensive, but we will have the finest reading room in the city, barring none. We consider it the most progressive move ever made in San Francisco for the party. Workingmen are welcome to visit us.

Press Committee.

CONNECTICUT WORKERS

Crowd Jager's Meetings and Manifest Great Interest.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 27.—Monday, Sept. 19, I spoke in Middletown. This was a rousing meeting.

Tuesday and Thursday I spoke in New London. In this place, as well as in Stonington, the weather was against us. Still, I will quote the "Morning Telegraph" of New London, which reported: "A large crowd of Socialists and others gathered on State street last night to hear a speaker on Socialism." Having underestimated the demand for literature, I was not prepared for them with pamphlets, and, instead, distributed a number of Weekly Peoples and about four hundred leaflets.

On Thursday I again spoke to a very attentive audience in Middletown. Names of sympathizers were obtained. The State Executive Committee, on learning of the success made, both in this place as well as in Meriden, decided that I visit them again this week. I need not say that the work in Meriden was a success.

In Hartford I spoke twice on Sunday. At the first meeting I took up the political parties. The demand for leaflets at the afternoon meeting was so great that a Kang was heard to say: "I never saw such a mad rush for literature." At night there was a gathering of over six hundred people. From 8.10 till 11.30 they stood like a unit listening. I pointed out the development of machinery and its effect on society; the concentration of capital and the organizations of the capitalist class; the organization of the working class into trades unions, old and new; compared them both and pointed out the mission of the political parties and the career of their candidates. Twenty-eight pamphlets, twenty-five Weekly People were sold and leaflets were distributed.

Henry Jager.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29.—The Socialist Labor Party held a mass meeting on the Green Tuesday eve, Sept. 27. Comrade Jager, of New York, was the speaker. The audience was large and attentive throughout, despite a Democratic parade, with bands and red fire, which passed by, gotten up to draw the workers to hear their spellbinders, who held forth in the Hyperion Theatre.

A significant fact is that the audience was composed of young men, quite a number of Yale students, and women.

Comrade Marek, chairman, opened the meeting, stating it was a Socialist Labor Party meeting, the only party in the field that represented the interests of the working class, and urged those present to subscribe for the Daily and Weekly People, read S. L. P. literature and become acquainted with the aims and objects of the Party. He invited them to ask questions at the conclusion of the address; that we were not like the "Socialist" party, who refused to answer questions.

On Comrade Jager taking the stand, he requested the audience to be patient, not to be carried away by the music and redfire of the parade then passing; that it was by such means the Democrats and Republicans sought to bunco the workers into voting for them; that the Socialist Labor Party did not come with bands and redfire, but came before them to point out the cause of their present condition, and to show them a way out. He proved the Socialist Labor Party the only American party because it alone stood for principle; was fighting for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, as did Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and others, fight for American freedom from British tyranny; that the Democratic and Republican parties were un-American; they upheld the oppression of the working class. To vote for the Democratic party will be to vote for the upholding of Idaho bull pens wherein workingmen were thrust for daring to assert their right to better their condition. A vote for the Republican party will be a vote dripping with the blood of the Colorado miners, shot by orders of the Republican Governor, Peabody, and a sanctioning of such outrages on their class, the working class.

After explaining the development of the tool of production from the days of handicraft to the present mammoth machine, that displaces thousands of workers; the capitalist method of production and systematic robbery of the working class, Jager asked any one present who believed it was the capitalist who supported the workers (as claimed), instead of the workers supporting the capitalist in luxury and idleness to raise his hand; but one hand was raised—a boy's.

Jager then showed up the scabby "Socialist" party; the fraudulent pretences to Socialism of Debs, its presidential candidate, who, after declaring himself a Socialist, stumped for the Democratic party; told of the false economics as taught in the colleges and the ignorance of the professors on that subject.

Before closing the speaker asked if any one has a better remedy to offer for the betterment of the working class than that offered by the Socialist Labor Party to raise their hands. No hands were raised. The speaker said he hoped they were fully convinced and would vote accordingly. Questions were called for; none being asked, Comrade Jager urged them on, saying he was there for the purpose of enlightening any one on any point he did not understand; that we were not like the "Socialist" party who refused to answer questions asked by Socialist Labor Party members. No questions being asked the meeting adjourned. Sixteen "What Means This Strike?" were sold; 100 Weekly People and 200 leaflets were distributed.

Comrade Mercer, of Bridgeport, held a meeting in the third ward Friday evening, Sept. 23. He spoke for over an hour to a crowd of about two hundred. Five "Reform or Revolution" were sold; fifty Weekly People and 100 leaflets were distributed.

Press Committee.

New Britain, Conn., Sept. 27.—Last night Comrade Henry Jager spoke here to an audience of two to three hundred, and the workingmen listened to him very attentively. When Jager showed how the workingmen are supporting an idle capitalist class and not, as some workingmen think, the capitalists are supporting the workers, one hairbrained individual spoke up and claimed that Jager was wrong. He said the capitalists supported him. Jager in return asked the man: if the capitalists supports you, why don't you take a trip to Europe in a pleasure yacht, so long as you do not have to work for a living? The man then replied, "That he had to work for his living." "Well, if you have to work for your living how do you come to think the capitalist supports you?" asked Jager. General laughter, and the man went home to think over how the capitalist supports him.

The meeting closed at 11 with thirty-four pamphlets sold: "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," "Behind the Scenes," and "What Means This Strike?" We hope to get more such meetings.

John D. Carlson.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

There are two freedoms: The false freedom, where a man can do what he likes; and the true freedom, where he can do what he ought.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

DOES SOCIALISM TAKE TOO LONG TO COME?

The Republican party has issued a broadside of statistics. It is several feet long by several feet wide. And what is more, altho' it is heralded by its headlines as an argument for the Republican party, it is in fact an argument for the Socialist Labor Party, being especially and above all a crack over the head of those who claim that Socialism is all very well, but too far away, while something now will step by step lead to deliverance.

Here are some of the figures:

In 1870, the workingmen engaged in manufactures and mechanical occupations received $775,584,343 in wages; in 1880 they received $947,953,795; in 1890 they received $1,891,228,321; and in 1900, $2,330,578,010. Evidently a hugely increasing sum.

Now, how much did the individual workingman receive on an average? The question is answered by a very simple process. The process consists in ascertaining from the Census the number of the workingmen in those industries during each of those dates and dividing that into the respective lump wages received. The process yields the following figures: In 1870, the average workingman received $377 a year; in 1880, he received $346, or $31 less; in 1890 he received $445, which was $101 more than in 1890; and in 1900 he received $436, which again registered a decline, compared with the previous decade, of $9. All told, from 1870 to 1900, the rise in the average workingman's yearly earnings was $59—an increase of fifty-nine dollars in thirty years! Calculating 300 workdays to the year, the American workingman PROGRESSED during the last thirty years or 9,000 workdays at the magnificent pace LESS THAN SEVEN MILLS A DAY!

If Socialism is slow, what is this? Surely it is no breakneck rapidity. A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush. But then it is a bird you have in the hand and not a phantom. What are seven mills a day in thirty years? Is that any better than a phantom?

We have so far left out of consideration two items of importance—the number of unemployed in the working class and the increased price of the necessaries of life. As to the first of the two items, thanks to the manoeuvres of the Census bureau no figures are given on its rising numbers. As no figures are given, we shall drop the item, altho' every workingman knows how that drags down his available earnings. As to the second item, every workingman is a living statistical report in himself. He knows how, from rent down, everything that he needs has gone up. When allowance is made for that, when the declined purchasing power of his dollar is considered, owing to the rise in his necessaries of life, the seven mills increase is wiped out, leaving a big hole in even the original sum. Thus the "progress" made by Labor under capitalist and fakir guidance has been the crab's progress—backward!

Socialism cannot come over night. It needs agitation, education and organization to bring it about. None but dupes will fail to realize, from the above authentic figures and irrefutable argument, that he who says: "Socialism is all very well, only it is too far away!" and then tries to lead the workers on other than the Socialist path, leads them away from what he himself is forced to admit is "all very well," and is but delaying the day of Labor's emancipation; aye, is doing his utmost to postpone the day to the utmost.

A vote under the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, a vote for Corregan and Cox and the S. L. P. ticket straight, is a vote that will help to clear the path of the capitalist and fakir vermin that now clogs Labor's progress and renders the progress backward.

All thanks to the Republican party for the statistical broadside that cracks the skull of all the defenders of capitalism—the hypocritical crew not excepted that says: "Socialism is all very well, but too far away!"

THEY ADMIT THEIR BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance contains a passage that is a critical admission of capitalist bankruptcy.

Commenting upon the increased cost of living, the Democratic candidate for President refers to the wage earners; he points to the fact that, if there has been any increase in wages, the increase has not kept pace with the advance in prices of rent and the necessaries of life; and he then proceeds to say:

"Many to-day are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. TO ALLEVIATE THESE CONDITIONS, IN SO FAR AS IS IN OUR POWER, should be our earnest endeavor."

Note the halting, doubting utterance above underscored. Not thus haltingly does the Democratic Presidential candidate speak on the tariff. To the capitalists who need a lower tariff so that they may proportionally lower the wages, the Democratic party speaks in unmistakable language through its Presidential candidate. On all subjects that affect the pockets of the Democratic capitalists the letter of acceptance has no qualifying clauses. It promises redress, not "alleviation"; it promises redress, absolute redress, not "in so far as is in our power", but complete.

Otherwise when the working class interests are at stake. There, only "alleviation" is promised—as you might promise it to an overburdened horse whom the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is seeking to shield; there, doubt, aye, the certainty is expressed that redress, complete and absolute, must not be looked for. "Alleviation" only can be expected and that only "in so far as is in our power"!

The capitalist class could not, if it would, and would not, if it could find the POWER to REDRESS the wrongs of Labor. It can not, if it would, because the redress of the wrongs of Labor means the abolition of the capitalist class, the end of the system when the idler luxuriates on the toil of Labor; it means capitalist suicide; and it could not, if it would, because the redress of the wrongs of Labor must be the feat of the working class itself, no other class does or can understand the material interests of the working class.

The Democratic party, being a capitalist party, may or may not pity the workers; it certainly does not propose to remove from them the yoke of wage slavery. As these have a vote they must be humored, and that is all. But such humorings are like salves on a wooden leg. The accumulated evils of capitalism can no longer be relieved with salves. That these evils are now monumental may be judged from the amount of time devoted to them by the otherwise self-satisfied capitalist politicians. Stupid as they are, and steeped in their own and perverse class interests, they understand not the Labor phenomenon of the day. Yet for all their stupidity and class-besottedness, their instincts render them uneasy. Something, they realize, must be done. How little they can do appears from Judge Parker's utterance—and thereby stands recorded once more the bankruptcy of capitalist class intellectual and moral capacity.

A JEWEL AND ITS SETTING.

"If I were not a Social Democrat, or if there was no Social Democratic ticket in the field, I certainly should vote for La Follette. I BELIEVE HE IS WORKING ALONG LINES MORE GENERALLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE THAN ANY OTHER OLD PARTY CANDIDATE. If there were more men of his force of character in both political parties, they would be able to accomplish more than they do."—W. A. Arnold

La Follette is the candidate for Governor of the "Half-breed" Republican wing of Wisconsin.

W. A. Arnold is the candidate for Governor of the Social Democratic, alias Socialist party of the same State of Wisconsin.

The above passage, over Mr. Arnold's signature, appears under big, one-inch headlines, on the front page of the Milwaukee, Wis., "Journal,"—which paper is in this office for inspection.

What such commendation means of a capitalist candidate, in the midst of a heated campaign, and uttered, and signed, and published by the head of a State ticket that claims to be Socialist, and that, accordingly, pretends to stand upon the principle that not the individual excellence of candidates but the public principles upon which they stand is what concerns the workingman voters, should not need explanation. It needs no explanation, every man whose sense is worth considering, knows what such praises mean, and how they are brought about, when they come from a person that pretends to aim at the overthrow of the capitalist system of Labor-plunder, and who, consequently, should be above all intent upon clarifying the workingman's mind, instead of helping to befog it. All explanation is superfluous.

But not superfluous may be the refreshing of the public mind upon certain officially recorded historic facts, that serve as the setting to the Arnold jewel. The Social Democratic, alias Socialist party made its debut upon the national stage just four years ago. Immediately thereupon, Eugene V. Brewster, a candidate on their State ticket in this State of New York, blossomed forth in the public press with just such praises of McKinley as the Wisconsin Arnold is now bestowing upon the Republican capitalist La Follette. The bogus Socialist organization grinned: it was illustrating its "broadness" and "tolerance" in contrast to the Socialist Labor Party's "narrowness" and "intolerance." The howl raised by the "intolerant" S. L. P. finally drove the scandalous Brewster off the ticket. But he had not lived in vain. He had shown the example, established the standard and set the pace. The S. L. P. document entitled "The Difference" is a compilation that proves that Brewsterism was not a sporadic effort, and that the pace was being followed. From Massachusetts across to California and down to Texas the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, has since been caught red-handed fusing, log-rolling, coquetting with capitalist politicians. The record of these performances reaches down to this year's campaign.

It, the record, beginning with Brewster's performance, is a fitting setting to the Arnold jewel.

AND NOW COMES PARKER.

It is not only in their capitalist or Labor-grinding interests that the two old political parties are one. They also seem to be vying with each other in their blundering to furnish Socialist arguments to the Socialist Labor Party in this campaign. Yesterday it was the Roosevelt brigade, now it is Parker who makes his contribution.

Few things are as common as the statement, advanced by capitalists and their politicians, that "there are many good things about Socialism," but that "all such reforms must be brought about by the friends of law and order," as these self-same brigands call themselves. And now Judge Parker punctures the pretense with what has all the appearance of a deadly parallel. Referring to the high tariff, its "abuses, extortions and discriminations," and to the Republican claim that those evils must be removed by the Republican party, by the "friends of the tariff and not by its enemies," the Democratic candidate for President politely says the revision of the tariff must be undertaken by the friends of the masses, AND NOT BY THE FRIENDS OF ITS ABUSES, ITS EXTORTIONS AND ITS DISCRIMINATIONS. The capitalist class, and thereby its politicians of both the Democratic and the Republican variety, are ruled out of court by the principle that underlies the above statement.

Of course, common sense dictates that the wolf can not be the one entrusted with removing, even alleviating, the wrongs that the sheep suffer at its paws and fangs. His interests are to keep up and improve upon his abuses. This common sense principle lies at the bottom of the Socialist principle that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself. Merest fashion, as Judge Parker indicates, is the Democratic and Republican politicians' theory that the abuses, extortions and discriminations of the capitalist system be removed by the very friends of its abuses, extortions and discriminations.

The capitalist class lives on the abuses, extortions and discriminations that it practices on the working class. To expect relief from the former is absurd. The Democrat Parker, whose wing of capitalism suffers from the abuses, extortions and discriminations practised by the Republican tariff wing, justly sneers at all hope of relief from the latter. And so does every intelligent workingman sneer at the Parker-Roosevelt request that capitalism be entrusted with the work of relieving its workingman victims.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

II.

AUGUST BEBEL.

By all odds, the most conspicuous—tho not, as will appear in the course of this serial, the most important or pregnant—figure in the European movement of to-day is Bebel. The three million and odd votes polled by the German Social Democracy, of which Bebel is the unquestioned head, furnish no mean a pedestal for the statue that tops it. Even a small statue will tower up high when standing upon a tall enough basis. Much more so Bebel, who is no manikin, but a characterful man, a man of earnest purpose, exalted aims and great ability.

In "The Review of the Dresden Congress," published in these columns in January of this year, I had occasion to take the parallax of this distinguished man on his own, the German firmament, in juxtaposition with other luminaries of his own party. At the Amsterdam International Congress occasion was offered for observations of the man upon the broader firmament of the whole European movement.

Those who have read "The Review of the Dresden Congress" will understand me readily; those who have not are referred to the said article, into the details of which I can not here enter. The former I remind of the local situation of Germany. The Social Democratic movement of Germany is, as Lafargue, using continental parliamentary idiom, recently termed it at Lille, a "party of opposition." Seing that that which it opposes, or onfronts, is, not capitalism in its purity but feudalism soused with capitalism—as surviving feudal institutions are bund to be at this late date—the party of Bebel has by the force of circumstances been constrained to take the leadership and become the embodiment of radical bourgeois reforms. The task which circumstances ~~thus rolled~~ upon its shoulders is of present first magnitude. It is of first magnitude to Germany; and, seing that Germany therein embodies the radical aspirations of the bulk of the semi-feudal continent, the German Social Democracy is actually pivotal for the whole European continent—France excepted, who is ahead of them all. None better realizes the huge responsibility of the German Social Democracy than Bebel, and, consequently, the tremendous weight upon his own shoulders, as the party's head. The result of this manifests itself in Bebel in two ways—one a vice, the other a virtue.

The vice, quite a pardonable one under the circumstances, is the superstition that German conditions should set the pace for the whole world. Such, oddly enough, is man's human, infirm make-up that, in the end, we contract a kind of latent, unconscious affection for that which we have long struggled against. The close grappling with a foe seems to impart to us some kindred feeling for him. It seems that the physical proximity of heart to heart in the wrestle establishes some degree of community between the two. The Lacedemonian maxim not to carry the pursuit of a foe beyond certain bounds may be the fruit of deep philosophic insight in this human failing. As certain as effect follows cause, the vice of excessive or nativistic love leads, first, to indifference to proper information regarding other countries, and ultimately to a cultivated ignorance regarding them,—a serious draw-back in a Socialist leader. Those who have read my translation of the recent thirty-third edition of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" will remember a number of foot-notes that I felt constrained to insert in correction of bizarre misstatements of fact on America. True enough, the misstatements of fact are irrelevant to the main question—woman. On that question the work is a tactical effort of genius, an unerring shot at bourgeois society. Nevertheless, such errors of neglected information reveal serious weakness. Man studies the anatomy of even the dog in order the better to understand his own. Can the Socialist leader of a country, so far behind America as is Germany in both political and economic capitalist development, neglect to inform himself accurately on the political-economic anatomy of America without eventual injury to his own effectiveness at home? Manifestations of Bebel's vice cropped out here and there at the Amsterdam Congress.

The broom of Labor, fashioned by the Socialist Labor Party, distinctly marked with the Party's emblem, the uplifted Arm and Hammer, and Corregan and Cox in this campaign—it, and it alone, can sweep to a purpose.

The virtue that Bebel's deep sense of responsibility has developed in the man is his marked impatience with what, at the risk of seeming trivial, I can best express as "tom-foolery." Every line in the man's face means WORK—work to the point, no use for filigree, or twaddle. I recall two instances thereof. Of course, they occurred in the course of the protracted sessions of the great committee on international political tactics.

The first took place at the afternoon sessions of the second and third days. The committee had gone into session on the afternoon of Monday, that is of the second day of the Congress, and the Congress had been adjourned that morning to the next day, Tuesday, afternoon. This and the other committees were to do their work in the interval. This particular committee, however, had hardly begun its sessions when it became probable that its work could not be done in so short a time. The fact became obvious at the committee's session of Tuesday forenoon. It was thereupon decided to recommend to the Congress in the afternoon that it adjourn for the day. This was done. At the committee's session of Tuesday afternoon the turn of affairs clearly indicated that there were several day's work before it. What to do? Again ask the Congress to adjourn? Or should the Congress be allowed to go into session while this committee was absent? Objections were raised to the latter proposition; the objectors wanted the committee to adjourn. While this committee was in session, their argument ran, it drew to its lobby a large portion of the Congress; the meetings of the Congress would be slimly attended; and then there were important matters that would otherwise be left to a rump; there was, for instance, the "Immigration Resolution," the "General Strike Resolution," the "India Resolution"—Bebel's patience gave way. "Nonsense!" he broke in with, "Trifles! All trifles! A rump can attend to all that! This here is the real issue!" and so forth. Bebel was certainly right. Those who sided with him prevailed. Wednesday and Thursday the rump Congress held its sessions and revelled in trifles. But the bother with the triflers and lovers of tom-foolery was not yet over. In the ~~course of the committee's Wednesday~~ afternoon's session, Mr. Morris Hilquit, the delegate of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party of America, came in with a washed-out, dejected countenance. He had been appointed by the Bureau one of the Congress chairmen for that day. But there had been no glory in the office. The opportunity for stage-strutting was nill at a session from which the bulk of the members were absent—the serious ones in the lobby of the committee, the light-headed "doing" the town—and only the straggling few attended who were listless enough not to know what to do with themselves. He came in with the suggestion that if that sort of thing continued it would have a very bad effect upon the galleries. Bebel could not contain himself in his seat; he finally blurted out: "Ach was!" (what of it!) "We continue in session!"—and we did.

The second cheering instance of Bebel's impatience with tom-foolery was on the Thursday afternoon and closing hours of the committee's sessions. The procedure was being discussed for the next day when the committee would make its report to the Congress. Troelstra, of the Holland delegation, and chairman of the committee, favored a series of displayful speeches after the committee's report in the Congress, and he went sentimentally on to say: "When the heart is full——." He got no further, at least the rest of the sentence was not audible. Bebel had broken in with: "Comedy! Comedy! Comedy! Comedy!" four times, each time louder.

In my preliminary report from Amsterdam, summing up the speeches made on the resolution on political tactics I referred to Bebel's as weak. I shall here take up only that passage of his speech upon which the whole was poised, limiting myself here simply to pointing out its weakness or defect. Later, when I shall come to the resolution itself, together with its significant setting, the significance of Bebel's weakness at Amsterdam will become more obvious.

The burden of Jaures song was that his policy had saved the republic, whereas a clerical-military monarchy would have set back the hour-hand on the dial of history; and turning upon Bebel he added: "You simply seek to conceal behind revolutionary declarations the fact of your political or parliamentary impotence. I anxiously await the day when I shall watch your doings in case you have a parliament that is a parliament—a parliament whose vote directly affects government."

Bebel made a great pretence, by means of vehemence and of length of speech to meet the two points. He missed both.

As to the latter, his answer was that in Germany they needed, not a simple minority, as in France, nor even a bare majority, but an overwhelming majority to accomplish anything,—which was simply stating the reasons for exactly what Jaures had said, reasons that Jaures did not enumerate, justly considering the act superfluous. It is the feature of a real parliamentary government that it CAN control the Executive's hand; in such bodies, accordingly, a minority HAS opportunities for effective parliamentary manoeuvres. In such bodies, and in such bodies only, can the sincerity of the revolutionary declarations of a minority be tested.—Why did Bebel shrink from the admission? Why did he affect to assail that part of Jaures' position, when, in fact, he was but bearing out Jaures?

Even weaker was Bebel in his handling of the first part of Jaures' claim, the claim that his policy had saved the republic. Guesde point-blank denied that the republic had been in danger. Bebel did not. He took a different tack. His tack was a long enumeration of high-handed acts of brutality committed upon workingmen by the republican government of France. Bebel supplemented his list with the recent Colorado outrages. "Feudal-monarchic Germany," said he, "could not furnish so black a record"—very true, but what has that to do with the case?—"While we would prefer a republic," he went on to say, "we care not to break our heads for such a republic."

Every Socialist is aware that capitalism brings in its wake outrages unheard of in previous systems. But every Socialist also knows that progress in the social evolutionary scale is not to be gauged by the volume of Labor's trials. The determining factor of social progress is the POSSIBILITY that a social stage offers for redress and for emancipation. Fred Douglas, no less an authority than he, admitted deliberately, shortly before dying, that "the present condition of the negro is tangibly worse than when he was a chattel slave." Whatever the reason therefor, the law of social evolution is from the paternally both kind and cruel feudal system to the freedom of the Socialist Republic VIA THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH OF CAPITALISM. Whether he and we wanted it or no, the negro HAD "to break his head" for his present "tangible worse" position. It is progress because the present condition, the wage slave status, is the necessary precursor and key with which to open the gates of the Socialist Republic. Bebel's answer implied a denial of all this, and brought him perilously near false sociological principle through nativistic absurdity. If he cared not to deny, as Guesde did, the allegation that the republic was in danger, the only answer that the supreme occasion called for was the plump and plain retort that the possibilities for progress contained in the bourgeois republic, a valuable, if not a necessary, stepping stone to the Socialist Republic, can be really endangered only in the measure that its existence is prolonged after it has waxed rotten-ripe to make room for the Socialist Republic—and that Socialism, as a contingent in a bourgeois parliamentary "bloc," could only tend to scuttle such possibilities for progress. — Why did Bebel fail here too?

August Bebel is recognized as a leading debater of Europe—the very foremost of Germany. Nor can his understanding of Socialism be questioned. With a thorough knowledge of Socialism, inspired with a serious purpose and zeal for the Social Revolution, and withal gifted with extraordinary powers for debate,—with all that, how came he to be so weak at that critical moment in Amsterdam? The answer will be given when I reach the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution. I may so far here anticipate the subject by saying:—Bebel stood in and he was manoeuvred into a false position at Amsterdam.

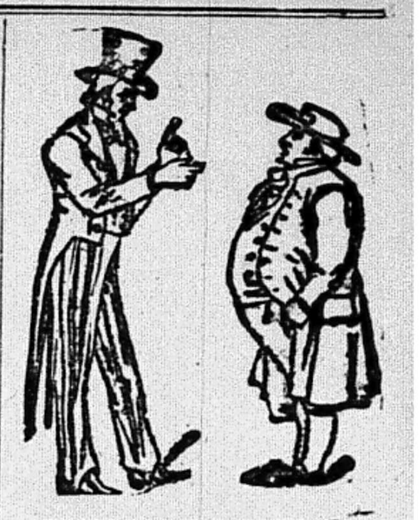
There is no hope for the workers under capitalism. Workers take possession of your own at the ballot box; run your own business for your own benefit. Join the only labor party in existence, the Socialist Labor Party; establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, with equal opportunity and true freedom for all.

The Socialist is logical and consistent; he proposes to abolish the capitalist as "owner" and the worker as "commodity," at one shot, by abolishing capitalism and decreeing collectivism.

Socialism is only possible when a class conscious majority vote for it at the ballot box.—The People, Sydney, Australia, Organ of the Australian S. L. P.

Is anything more than that $11,000,000 contribution to its campaign fund needed to prove the Democratic party thoroughly anti-plutocratic?

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you will not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Neither I will.

U. S.—Then you will vote for the Socialist Labor Party?

B. J. (testily)—No, sir!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I have no guarantee that they will not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have you any guarantee that, if elected, the Socialists will not be bribed as the Republicans and Democrats are, and sell us out?

U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.—You agree with me?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed—

B. J.—What, yon don't?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed and thereupon sold out, to the working class.

B. J.—To the working class? ! !

U. S.—Yes. Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth considering.

B. J.—I don't know either of any of them who has ever sold out to the working class.

U. S.—And that is the only point to consider. They may be bribed among themselves, and may sell out to one another, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribable in that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.

U. S.—Consequently, for the same reason that they don't, the Socialists won't. The Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class, and never se. out that class; the Socialist Labor Party men represent the working class and they won't sell out that class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any better?

B. J.—No. But is that all?

U. S.—I have another guarantee. By the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, no candidate can run for office unless he places his resignation into the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approved he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more guarantee than that?

B. J.—That's complete.

U. S.—With the old parties, once elected, the official is boss. With us he remains our servant.

SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

Branch Yonkers, Westchester County, S. L. P., has turned the tables on capitalism. Prevented from distributing leaflets, it now sells them. "The Difference" is sold for one cent a copy, and finds many buyers at that figure. Branch Yonkers should exploit this idea more extensively. It may thereby acquire enough funds to pay the costs of the legal battle it is now waging against the local authorities. Put the matter before the workingmen in this light, and the tables will be turned on capitalism still more, through the increased sales.

Peabody is going to spend two weeks in Ohio, "explaining" the Colorado situation. It will take Peabody more time than that to explain, and then the job will not be done. Colorado is one of those events that are aggravated by explanations, especially "explanations" of the Peabody kind.

At the dinner given to the Interparliamentary Union, Samuel Gompers sat cheek by jowl with Senator Clark, the Montana copper king, who is alleged to have provided the Democrats with the campaign funds necessary to capture Indiana. Cheek by jowl with Gompers sat Emil Vandervelde, the friend of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Party, which denounces both Clark and Gompers, though it fuses with their capitalist parties and upholds their capitalist trades unions. Birds of a feather flock together.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

COX UPHOLDS S. L. P. IN DEBATE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—While Comrade William W. Cox, our Vice-Presidential candidate, was addressing a large assemblage of workingmen at Fourth street South and Nicollet avenue, on Sunday afternoon, a committee claiming to represent the "Socialist," alias Public Ownership, party, challenged him to debate the following question: "Does not the Public Ownership party represent the interests of the working class better than does the Socialist Labor Party?" Thomas Hickey (whose exit from the latter party was accelerated by some sound official kicks), to take the affirmative. The challenge was readily accepted, and, at 8 o'clock last evening, in Holcomb's Hall, before a crowd of 500 workingmen, Comrade Samuel Johnson, of Section Saint Paul, called the meeting to order by announcing the following conditions to govern the debate; Hickey to open in the affirmative for thirty minutes; Comrade Cox being alloted the same period of time for the negative. Hickey twenty minutes for rebuttal, Comrade Cox thirty minutes. Hickey ten minutes to close. Hickey to bring in no new matter in closing. No remarks allowed from spectators, etc.

Hickey, after opening with a brief history of the Socialist movement in America from 1878 down to the split of 1899, plunged into a tirade of abuse against the S. L. P. in general and the N. E. C. in particular, dilating on his own case at great length, characterizing us as "union smashers" and the N. E. C. as a beaureaucracy, while the only semblance of an affirmative argument that he advanced was that his "friends in need," the "kangs" held out the hand of sympathy to the unions when they were on strike (and patted the other unions on the back when they virtually scabbed it on the strikers, as was the case in the flour mill strike when several organized trades helped to operate the plants while scabs from the state university and high schools were taking the places of brother members in other departments).

Comrade Cox did not allow himself to be drawn from the subject by the foolish vaporings that Hickey indulged in, while airing his personal grievances, but by drawing from their own platforms, press, etc., proved clearly that the bogus Socialist, alias Public Ownership, party, was sailing under false colors. He quoted from Mr. Debs' opening speech of the campaign at Indianapolis, on September 1st, wherein Mr. Debs promulgates his theory that "a party is better known by its chosen representatives than by its platform declarations," and also where that gentleman in the same speech discloses the vote-hungry policy of his party when he thus appeals to the Democrats: "The radical and progressive element of the Democracy has been evicted . . . . Where but to the Socialist Party can these progressive people turn? They are now without a party, and the only genuine democratic party is the Socialist Party, and every true Democrat should thank Wall street for driving him out of a party that is democratic in name only into one that is democratic in fact."

And in order further to show the true middle class status of the "Socialist," alias Public Ownership, party, he read the following extracts from the National Platform of that party: "Capitalism is the enemy of essential private property" and "Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life on which his liberty of being, thought and action depend." From the state platform of the Social Democratic Party in Wisconsin he read the following plank: "That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the sugar trust, the farming-machinery trust, and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same." In explaining this asinine demand on the part of his autonomy-loving comrades of Wisconsin, Hickey said that Victor Berger told him that that particular plank was only intended to apply in Milwaukee and other cities, and even there only to street railway corporations and other like public utilities whose equipment (so Berger said) would be worth but the price of old junk when their franchises were revoked.

Hickey went so far in his denunciation of the trades union policy of the S. L. P. as to even attack that clause of our constitution which declares that "No member of the Socialist Labor Party shall be an officer of a pure and simple labor unions." Notwithstanding the fact, as Comrade Cox told the audience, he (Hickey) had himself voted for and spoke effectively in favor of that very declaration of policy in the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

When Comrade Cox read from "The Referendum," a Public Ownership organ, printed at Faribault in this state, an editorial which claimed that the "Socialist," alias Public Ownership, party, was full of grafters, Hickey told his auditors that he really believed that Mr. Ford, the editor, was crazy. Now this same Mr. Ford is up for election as presidential elector on the Public Ownership ticket, so the only conclusion one can draw is that the Public Ownership crowd are pursuing their usual policy of conceding anything in order to obtain votes, and merely wanted to throw a sop to the lunatics who are running about at large by placing an insane man on their ballot.

The clownish antics of Mr. Hickey caused the younger element present much merriment, but it was the unanimous decision of the sober-minded portion of the audience that the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party were in no wise injured by the abusive personalities indulged in by this bibulous sorehead, while Comrade Cox's complete unmasking of the Public Ownership party's true character and his straightforward delivery of the message of the Socialist Labor Party to the working class, undoubtedly convinced many of the workers that their place was in the ranks of that party, there to fight for their emancipation from wage slavery.

During the debate we discovered that the Public Ownership Party has a new local issue and in this campaign expects to make many votes by attacking the good name of the working girls of the downtown department stores and restaurants who attend the entertainments given by Section Minneapolis. We can recall no instance where even the meanest ward heeler ever stooped so law as Mr. Thomas Hickey did last evening when he tried to make political capital by publicly denouncing the character of this fiercely-exploited class of workers, and attempting to drag their character down to the level of his own.

Comrade Cox addressed a large meeting on last Friday evening at the Seven Corners and a large amount of literature was sold. He will speak again this evening at Washington avenue North and Twentieth street, and to-morrow at Cedar and Franklin avenues.

Fraternally,

W. Foy,

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26.

THE PILGRIM'S SHELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I do not understand what the man means, who says, that Eugene Sue and De Leon missed to give "Fergan the Quarryman, or The Pilgrim's Shell" the atmosphere of the time. Neither can I see where Sue is "photographic".

It is the office of art, to eliminate the nonessential and differentiate and intensify the essential. Sue is a poet and an artist. He strips off the frills and furbelows, and leaves the human, the ELEMENTAL. As a poet he follows the law laid down by Lessing in the "Forging of the Shield." Remember the scene of the torture of Bezenecq. Sue does not become ugly. He does not show us the death struggle, but like Homer showed the beauty of Helen, Sue makes the impression on us by showing us the face of Bezenecq after the torture.

"Fergan the Quarryman, or The Pilgrim's Shell" is a Homeric epic. Future generations only will commence to understand that **Sue was a great classic writer.**

C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Sept. 22.

[Our correspondent correctly disposes of the critic who claimed that Sue and his translator "missed the language of the time of Fergan". Our correspondent, however, misunderstands the term "photographic" as used in the translator's preface with regard to Sue.

The term "photographic" may mean reproducing on the plate everything in sight—both that which is to be photographed and everything else within the radius of the lense, tho' such other matter be extraneous to the object, and rather confusing than otherwise. In this sense Sue certainly is not photographic.

But the term "photographic" means also the accurate and full reproduction of the object, omitting nothing thereof, but clearly and expressively redering it back. In this sense Sue is "photographic", in strict obedience to the laws that Lessing drew from Homer's art.—Ed. The People.]

A USEFUL CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Allow me to correct a mathematical error in the article headed "Cost of Living" in the Weekly People of September 24. It quotes the fact that the cost of living was eighty per cent. higher for workingmen in 1900 than it was in 1850, and that therefore the dollar he received in 1900 only went as far as twenty cents did in 1850. That is where the error occurs. The proper way to figure this out is as follows:—Suppose it cost $1 per day to live in 1900. This being eighty per cent. higher than it cost in 1850 would equal 180 per cent. of the cost of living per day in 1850, and the question is, what was 100 per cent. of the cost of living per day in 1850? The following will be a convenient form to adopt in working it out: If $1 equals 180 per cent, $1.-180 equals one per cent., and 100x$1-180 equals 100 per cent., that is the actual cost of living per day in 1850, that is $100, divided by 180, which is fifty-five and five-ninth cents, instead of twenty cents, as you stated in said article.

E. O. Swartz.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., September 24.

LIVES IN THE PRESENT, NOT THE PAST.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Believing that the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party are necessary in the onward march of the working people towards their freedom, I forward to you my subscription to the Weekly People for one year.

Time was not many years ago when I voted the Republican ticket, believing that I must vote that way because my father did; but the hard experience of life has forced me to recognize my position as a working man. My father was a Republican because he lived in the past; I am a Socialist because I live in the present.

I will do what I can to further the interests of the Socialist Labor Party. My observations teach me that the so-called Social Democratic party is made up of crooks. They appear to be all things to all men. In fact, they will perform any stunt to fool one.

Hoping your paper and the Party will meet with grand success, I am,

Very truly,

Charles O'Malley,

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29.

NEW JEWISH PAPER TO APPEAR.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—On September 23d another well-attended meeting of the Socialist Labor Club of the Ninth Congressional District was held at No. 235 East Broadway. It seems that what this organization undertook to carry out will be realized, and very soon, too. The 8th of October was set to be the day to issue the first number of "Der Arbieter."

Sections having a Jewish population should take more interest in this matter as it will do them as much good to have a Jewish S. L. P. paper as it will be for us down here. Such sections should send for subscription lists and try to collect as much as possible. Section Detroit, Mich., has already done a good deal in this respect, and promised to do more. All others should not fall behind. The comrades of New York are doing what they can, but we need the assistance of the outside comrades as well.

The following have made part payments in their lists: A. Johnson, $2; H. Goldfarb, $7; A. Routz, $3; Progressive Socialist Club (Ladies' Branch), $1.90; Miss J. Carligh, $4.10; S. L. P. Educational Club of Brooklyn, $2; F. Gertler, $1.75; S. Berrell, 75 cents; M. Gertler, $1; M. Solomon, $1.10; O. Beldner, of Detroit, Mich., $5.

F. Frankel,

GREAT INTEREST IN PASSAIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party, has been holding successful meetings at Paterson and Passaic City for several weeks on Monday evenings at the corner of Main and Van Houten streets, Paterson, Saturday evenings at the corner of Prospect and Main avenues, Passaic, to large and attentive audiences. As high as twenty-nine books and twenty-five copies of the Weekly People were sold at one meeting, while the average has been about twenty books. The section insists on the sale of literature and distribution of leaflets.

The writer was selected as chairman for the last two meetings held at Passaic. The Salvation Army occupied the corner till 8.40, half an hour longer than usual and it appeared to all present that they were killing time, but when they moved the audience remained.

The chairman had no sooner stepped upon the box than the gathering began to grow, even coming from the opposite side across the Erie Railroad tracks. With a very few remarks, telling them the mission of the S. L. P. was different from the Salvation Army, as the people did not have to die to even get happiness through it, he then introduced Comrade Santee, who held the audience for two hours. After speaking about half an hour a young man took exception to the effect of machinery on the working class. He was so confused in asking an explanation that the box was surrendered to him to tell the audience what he meant. He said that here with machinery workmen were earning three dollars a day, while in China they were working for three cents a day, and consequently machinery benefited the "worker," ignoring the unemployed. The speaker answered him and plainly showed that the workers here would soon come down to the level of the Chinese, when, as was even now the case, the Chinese would work on American machinery. It was instructive to all present, the young man in particular. He was asked if he really wished to understand the situation, and would buy a book. He answered "yes"; he not only bought one but five on different subjects. That started the sale of books even ladies in carriages buying them. Nearly twenty-five were sold.

It is not necessary to take up the space of The People with details, suffice it to say that the assembly was held spellbound. It was such an unusual thing for a political speaker to surrender the platform to an opponent, in the minds of the audience, that it created comments of approval, such as: "They must be honest," "that's more than I ever saw done before," and "they must be telling the truth," etc.

Fraternally,

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., September 26.

THE BOGUSES IN WISCONSIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The so-called Socialist party of the State of Wisconsin, called here Social Democratic, is decidedly in a bad way. In Milwaukee, well—it is dead easy to show them up, because of their purely middle class position, and they dodge the S. L. P. like burglars dodge detectives. In Sheboygan they are about gone. Their ex-Mayor Borne has killed them there, and is still fighting them. This being the case, they have resorted to the small towns and have organized "Debs Locals", "Debs Clubs", etc., with every Tom, Dick and Harry in them. Debs' pictures hang high and low, and he is advertised in every place as the WORKING CLASS CANDIDATE, but WITHOUT TELLING WHAT PARTY he is the candidate of. They dare not mention Socialism. Last night a man distributing literature at our meeting, was shouting for Debs, saying: "I am for Debs; a good Republican will vote for Debs and for the Republican State ticket."

Lakemills, Wis., Sept. 25. L. T. B.

FIFE AND DRUM CORPS FAILS TO DRAW AWAY S. L. P. AUDIENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section North Hudson held a very successful open-air meeting on Saturday, September 24, at the corner of Seventeenth street and Hudson Boulevard, West New York, with Comrades W. F. Burke and E. J. Gallo as the speakers. Burke opened up the meeting and spoke for about twenty minutes, ably expounding the principles of the Party, and showing up the Democratic and Republican parties. He gave way to Comrade Gallo who spoke for an hour and three quarters. Needless to say, he made a very good impression. When he advertised the pamphlet "Behind the Scenes," workingmen from all around the audience went into their pockets. We sold seventeen pamphlets and distributed about 100 leaflets. At the end of the meeting questions were asked for. Two or three questions were asked and answered. The Kangs paraded three times around our meeting with a fife and drum corps, but did not succeed in their attempt to draw the crowd away.

Ernest Aiazzone.

Union Hill, N. J., Sept. 25.

AGITATION IN WESTCHESTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The work of the party in Westchester County is now well under way. On September 7 we held a meeting in Tuckahoe, giving out leaflets and selling six pamphlets. On September 16 we visited Mount Vernon, held a meeting, gave out literature, sold two pamphlets and got one 6-months subscriber to the Weekly People. Saturday, September 17, saw us holding our regular meeting on Getty Square, Yonkers. R. Downs, of New York, was the principal speaker. We sold twelve Weekly People, nineteen pamphlets, and thirty-six leaflets. We are not allowed to distribute leaflets, so we now sell them. Monday, September 19, we held a postponed meeting in Hastings. Gave out leaflets and sold two pamphlets. Wednesday, September 21, we were to hold another meeting in Tuckahoe, but the night was too cold to draw a crowd. We sold four pamphlets, nevertheless. White Plains was to have had a meeting the next night, but it failed, for the same reason. Sold one pamphlet. Our best meeting was held in Yonkers on Saturday, September 24. Kinneally spoke. The result was a great showing up of the bogus Socialists.

To-day plans were made to hold meeting as follows: Monday, Sept. 26 Ossining; Sept. 28, Tuckahoe; Sept. 29, Mount Vernon, near City Hall; Oct. 1, Yonkers; Monday, Oct. 3, Portchester and Hastings; Oct. 5, New Rochelle and Pleasantville; Oct. 6, Tarrytown and White Plains; Oct. 8, Yonkers.

Peter Jacobson,

Secretary Section Westchester County.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 25.

Agitation in New York and vicinity increases in activity. Read the Daily People for full reports. $1 for three months.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

C. S., CHELSEA, MASS.—The Socialist Labor Party does not ignore the question of immigration. What the Party does is to refuse to take a stand that would play into the hands of the politicians. The capitalist class needs and incites immigration. It needs that for two reasons: first, to help overstock the Labor Market; second, to be able to conceal the fact that the native born and privately owned machine displaces Labor by rafts, and dumps into the home Labor Market more hands than come in through immigration. There is a third reason why the capitalist class needs immigration: it helps the capitalists to work one nationality against the other. On all these points the S. L. P. has repeatedly taken a stand. To go further would be false policy in the long run.

It is an error to think that emigration from Europe is promoting Socialism there. Emigration rather tends to retard Socialism. If America had not been discovered, the banked up population of Europe would have, ere this, knocked down its capitalism and its feudo-capitalism, and would have established Socialism before now.

M. H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—The clipping had been seen before. Letter will follow upon greater leisure. Meantime read The People.

D. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Excuse us. It should not be necessary to expose the rags of obvious lies in the speeches of Bourke Cockran, when the rags are trifling. Every time that the rags were worth taking hold of we did expose them thoroughly. This present strain of his against imperialism is merest trash from such a source, the source of a temporal-power-for-the-Pope man.

J. C. McD., MADISON, WIS.—If the proper meaning of a word is wanted, must we not go back to its root? Apply the same principle to social institutions. Turn to Lewis H. Morgan's classic work on "Ancient Society." The root of all social principles are traced there, among others that of private property in the instruments of production. You will find it running parallal with that of ownership in government. Divine authority was claimed for the latter only when the consent of the governed could no longer be claimed.

L. L. C., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—The Inter-State Commerce laws.

J. H. E. CAMBRIDGE, MINN.—The laying by of an article does not mean its rejection; and its rejection does not mean, necessarily, its disapproval. Length and timeliness of the subject, by the light of other articles in hand, are elements of consideration. At this distance of time it is impossible to say why it was not published, and hard to find it in the mass in the pigeon-holes. Our correspondents throw their bread upon the water, and trust to us

A. Z., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—There has not yet appeared in the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald" any official announcement that Arnold, their Gubernatorial candidate, who endorses the Republican, La Follette, has been yanked off their ticket. Nor has any communication to that effect run into this office. Should the corruptionist be yanked off their ticket, the fact will certainly and gladly be announced in The People.

G. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—True enough, there can be no profit if a merchandise sells at cost. And that is why the workingman makes no profit on his merchandise labor-power. He has to sell at bare cost, and, mindful of the Marxian principle on the subject, we find that cost to be a declining one at the cost of his physique. But it does not follow from that that the capitalist, when he sells merchandise, sells at the cost of production. He makes a profit because he sells above cost. The normal price at which HE sells is, not the cost of production, but the value of his goods. Now, then, the normal value of his goods is determined by the cost of all the materials that go into the production except one—the labor power that he employs. The value of his goods is, accordingly, determined by the cost of those materials plus the labor-power crystallized in and socially necessary for their reproduction. That value is in excess of the cost of both the materials and the labor-power combined. Whence does the excess come from? It comes from the labor-power. The fact has often been pointed at in these columns that Marx expressly claims as his own the discovery that the use-value of labor-power is to produce more wealth than its own market value, which in the last analysis is his price. For the sake of that use-value that is in him the capitalist buys his labor-power and thus makes a profit. Read by this light the passage in Corregan's address.

E. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Right you are. We get more advice than subscriptions. And as you will notice that the subscriptions come by the hundreds, so do the advices troop in by the thousands. Another comrade put it well when he said he supposed that if nothing were allowed into The People that anyone cares not for or objects to, the paper would sonsist only of blank pages. At this end the wishes of all are focused. The office does the best it can to meet the wishes of all, at least the average wishes of all.

ALBERT GREIB, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Please send at once to John Hossack, Secretary N. J. State Committee, 36 Pearsall avenue, Jersey City, your house address; he has something of importance to communicate to you.

J. M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—In a recent article by Yves Guyot on the Church and State in France, he quotes the late Louis Veuillot, a well-known Catholic journalist, known for his straight-forwardness who bluntly said to the republicans: "We demend of you liberty in the name of your own principles, and we refuse it to you in the name of our own principles." It is hard to forecast what the Combes ministry will do. Shall have to wait further developments. The issue is there squarely joined by Veuillot's maxim.

SECTION MILWAUKEE, S. L. P.—When such important matter, as the slobbering of the Social Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin over his Republican adversary, La Follette, takes place, do not send just one copy of the document. Send several copies—12 at least. The only copy sent must be kept in this office. Demands are coming in from all sides for a copy. S. L. P. speakers on the stump want it. We have none to send. Others take notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The address of A. T. Safford is "Care of James McGuigan, 147 Manton avenue, Olneyville, R. I."

C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—It can hardly be accepted as a maxim that photography distorts. It need do so no more than any other effort of the human hand or brain.

R. P., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—1. De Leon returned back from Europe on September 12.

2. His tour for the British S. L. P. was not made on his way out, but on his way home. He spoke in England and Scotland. Was there two weeks. The meetings were good.

3. The flash-lights on the Amsterdam Congress will be in all thirteen. Including the one in this issue there have been so far two—one on Jaures and one on Bebel. The others so far planned will be: Jules Guesde, Victor Adler, Plechanoff, Vandervelde, Ferri, the Amsterdam-Dresden Resolution, Congressional Miscellanies, The International Bureau, the Belgian Situation, the British S. L. P., and possibly, but not likely, one or two more.

L. T. B., LAKEMILLS, WIS.—It is not in your State alone that the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party conceals its name and only advertises its presidential candidate as the "Labor Candidate." They did the same thing here at the Debs Carnegie Hall meeting. It is their theory. They expect to revolutionize society behind its back, and trick people into the thing. Marx made ample fun of the scheme. While they are experimenting, the S. L. P. is drilling the infantry of the Revolution.

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Oh, no! You are four years too previous. It is not for this year that the S. P. announced their sweeping the country. That event is to come off in 1908. This year they are to poll 3,500,000 votes. That is the program for this year. It is the adjourned program of 1900.

"TRUE FRIEND," ETC., COLUMBUS, O.—Now, stand up straight and make answer, fair and square. Does your Union take in all the fit members who apply for admission? Or does it try all the means it can to limit its own membership to the demand for men of its trade? Honest, now! If your Union resorts to the device of limiting its membership, how can you escape the conclusion that it divides the working class and tends to keep it divided? Surely you will not claim that men whom the Union excludes from membership for the sake of the jobs of its own members must lie down and die? Write again.

F. B. G., NEW YORK—The "Songs of Freedom" is published by Joseph P. Katz, 181 East Broadway, this city. The book can be got at the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, this city. The price announced on the book itself is $1.25.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—We can not see that the man gives any evidence of having profited by S. L. P. tuition. He but repeats all the disjointed phrases usually advanced against the prospects of Socialism. It is, for instance, not true that Lycurgus established a Socialist community. The thing was not possible then, and he did not try it. But say he did, and that it eventually went down. Does that prove that human nature is anti-Socialist? or that it is folly to try the experiment again? If so, why does the man labor at all in favor of organization as he does? Lycurgus certainly set up an organization, and that went down. Does it follow from that that human nature is against organization, and that it is folly to try to set such up? The man has not yet found out the gate through which to enter upon Socialist reasoning.

C. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Statement of Local Omaha of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party, issued by the Local last spring made kindling wood of that party's national platform; the more recent manifesto, issued by the Texas S. P., reduces your party's vaporings against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to mendacity. You will have to pull yourself out by the ears, out of your present S. P. quagmire. As the emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself, so must a man himself reason himself on to solid ground. Others can not do it for you.

W. N., NEW YORK—As to the clipping from the "World" containing a dispatch from Milwaukee to the effect that the "Stalwart" wing of the Wisconsin Republican party charge that there is a deal between the Social Democrats and the La Follette or "Half-breed" wing of the Republicans—as to that, the editorial: "A Jewel and Its Setting," furnishes the proof of the charge. You will have seen it. Thanks for other clippings.

I. I., JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL, AFRICA; S. G. N., DETROIT, MICH.; L. D., PITTSBURG, PA.; P. P., ROCKLAND, ME.; I. L. C., UTICA, N. Y.; A. E. J., SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND; T. E. T., ALBANY, N. Y.; T. O., YONKERS, N. Y.; R. O. F., BRAZIL, IND.; S. K. N., MANISTEE, MICH.; J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA; N. E., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.; S. V. E., ST. LOUIS, MO.; A. H., KANSAS CITY, MO.; J. C. R., BOSTON, MASS.; G. W. N., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; T. R. A., ST. CHARLES, MO.; W. L., CLEVELAND, O.; A. T. S., NEW YORK; E. T. T., BUTTE, MONT.; R. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA; J. C. and H. M., FALL RIVER, MASS.; L. B. D., PUEBLO, COLO.—Matter received.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received for week ending with Saturday, October 1:

Mass. S. E. C., 1|3 a|c lists by F. Bohmbach, G. Kleindienst and Geo. Nelson, Boston	5.00
S. P. Kadzic, Nome, Alaska	5.00
Wash. S. E. C., 1|3 a|c on list 452, Tacoma	4.50
Mass. S. E. C., 1|3 a|c lists 175 and 176, Lawrence	1.33
Theodore Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
W. Sauter, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Abe Seavey, Eureka, Cal.	4.00
Tony Enas, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
Lars Johnson, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
Section Butte, Mont., a|c list 477	20.00
Section New Britain, Conn., per Corregan	2.00
Hungarian Socialist Club, Passaic, N. J.	2.00
W. S. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	1.75
Section Watervliet, N. Y., per Corregan	8.17
Section Syracuse, N. Y., per Corregan	5.00
Virginia S. E. C., a|c lists 428 and 430, Newport News	3.00
Total	$ 69.75
Previously acknowledged	$370.07
Grand total	$439.82

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, aye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bull-penning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,
2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,
New York City.

THE TOUR OF CHARLES H. CORREGAN.

Our candidate for President, Comrade Charles H. Corregan is now on his tour of the country.

Under the system adopted for this campaign, namely, the division of funds collected on the national campaign subscription lists into three equal parts between the Sections, the State Committees and the N. E. C., both of the former bodies are expected to contribute, paying such sums to the speaker as they can afford, take his receipt, and report to the undersigned. These contributions, if accompanied by receipts, will be entered on the National Campaign Fund and published.

Campaign lithographs of the national candidates are now ready and for sale by the New York Labor News Co. These can be used effectively in connection with the meetings for they will attract much attention.

At all meetings, lay particular stress upon the distribution of leaflets, the sale of copies of the Weekly People and the securing of subscriptions for same, as well as the sale of our pamphlet literature. Do not consider your meeting to have been successful unless you have done well along these lines. And to do well, bear in mind that you must organize your work in order to make it tell. No haphazard methods, no waiting until the last moment to make arrangements. Pick your men beforehand, assign to each his task in keeping with his special aptitude and then let each one do the best that is in him.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. Henry Kuhn, National Sec'y.

CORREGAN IN CHICAGO.

Sunday, October 9—Madison and Green 2.30 p. m. to 3.45 p. m., assisted by Barndt and Koch.

Halsted and Congress, 4 p. m to 5 p. m., assisted by Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Ninety-second and Commercial, 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., assisted by Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Monday, October 10—Madison and Jefferson, 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., assisted by Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Tuesday, October 11—Milwaukee and Paulina, 8 p. m. to 9 p. m., assisted by Barndt and Koch.

Milwaukee and Carpenter, 9 p. m. to 10 p. m., assisted by Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

COX IN CHICAGO.

Saturday, October 8—Milwaukee and Paulina, 8 p. m. to 9 p. m., assisted by Hanzl and Fiedler.

Milwaukee and Carpenter, 9 p. m. to 10 p. m., assisted by Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Sunday, October 9—Forty-seventh and State streets, 3 p. m. to 4.30 p. m., assisted by Hanzl and Fiedler.

111th street and Paulina avenue, 8 p. m. to 9.30 p. m., assisted by Hanzl and Fiedler.

COX'S DATES.

Chicago, October 8 and 9.
Holland, Mich., October 10.

CHICAGO OPEN-AIR MEETING.

Saturday, October 8, 8 p. m.

92nd and Commercial. Speakers: Barndt and Koch.

DE LEON'S TOUR.

Sections in New York State are herewith notified that the following campaign tour has been arranged for Daniel De Leon, our candidate for Governor:—Yonkers, October 17; Peekskill, October 18; Newburgh, October 19; Albany, October 20; Watervliet, October 21; Troy, October 22; Schenectady October 23; Rotterdam Junction, October 24; Gloversville, October 25; Amsterdam, October 26; Utica, October 27; Syracuse, October 28; Rochester, October 29; Buffalo, October 30.

Arrangements to make this tour a success should be taken in hand at once by the sections, comrades and sympathizers in the above cities. The meetings should be utilized to extend our principles as much as possible. To this end, good places of meeting, indoor as well as outdoor, whichever is advisable, should be secured, and an abundance of literature, for sale as well as for distribution, should be provided in advance.

After settling on a place of meeting, advertise it both widely and well. To this end, the lithographic portraits of our gubernatorial candidate will be found of great assistance. Let every comrade friend and sympathizer put forth his best efforts, and the good effects of this tour will be found reflected in the increase of our vote next election, and the greater spread of our platform and principles.

For the New York State Executive Committee. J. Ebert, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA STREET MEETINGS.

October 12—Broad and Columbia avenues. Speakers: Durner, Rehder and Campbell.

Broad and Fitzwater streets. Speakers: Mullen, Erwin and Seidel.

October 14—Lehigh and Germantown avenues. Speakers: Mullen, Erwin and Seidel.

Fortieth and Lancaster avenue. Speakers: Durner, Rehder and Campbell.

October 15—Chelten and Germantown avenues. Speakers, Erwin, Durner and Campbell.

Front and Dauphin streets. Speakers: Mullen Rehder and Seidel.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$4,665.55
E. Hendrick, City, (Loan Certificate)	5.00
P. Boretty, City	1.00
S. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Section Louisville, Ky.	5.00
D. Graig, Milford, Mass.	.50
Sympathizer, Providence, R. I.	1.00
S. Stiller, City (Loan)	10.00
A. Ranz, City (Loan)	3.00
Total	$4,692.05

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$9,133.61
Comrades of Pittsfield, Mass.	10.00
J. Hopkins, Fall River, Mass ..	1.00
Andrew McRoden, Marietta, Wash.	10.00
Simon Olsen, Marietta, Wash.	4.50
S. Winauer, City	1.00
F. Herman, Lincoln, Neb.	5.00
H. Ittig, Lincoln, Neb.	5.00
Virginia S. E. C. (Loan Certificate)	20.00
G. Wishnak, City (Loan)	10.00
G. Wishnak, City	1.00
Section Monroe Co., N. Y.	7.00
A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal., (Loan Certificate)	20.00
Twenty-third Assembly District, New York	5.00
Total	$9,233.11

SOCIALIST WOMEN

Call On All to Turn To and Make the Grand Central Palace Bazaar a Splendid Success.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary calls upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to the work of making the grand bazaar and entertainment to be held on Thursday, November 24 (Thanksgiving Day), 1904, at Grand Central Palace, the success that its object merits. All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

In connection with this affair, it is to be hoped that all interested in the spread of Socialist propaganda will realize the necessity of establishing the party press upon a solid basis. Toward the accomplishment of this desirable purpose the proceeds of the entertainment will be employed, and beyond this one may, whilst helping along the work of the working-class enlightenment, enjoy a day of pleasure in the congenial company of the comrades in the battle.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting at Daily People building Saturday, October 1. All present, except Ferguson, excused. Kihn presided. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications:—From Schenectady, Troy, Albany, Watervliet and New York city, requesting nomination forms. Secretary announced having ordered five hundred printed, and attending to requests; endorsed. From Troy and Schenectady on presidential electors; complied with and filed. From Watervliet, sending $8 for National Campaign Fund; turned over to National Secretary, Henry Kuhn. From Syracuse, on meetings and announcing "work going along fine"; filed. From Albert Buehler and Carroll, announcing organization of Section in Gloversville. From Carroll, telling of the reorganization of Section Amsterdam. Both sections start with new and increased membership. Supplies forwarded to new sections. Carroll also wrote of the situation in Rotterdam Junction and in general in the territory covered by him. The whole was encouraging to the S. L. P. From Zolot, asking for change of date with speaker to address Italian meeting at Peekskill; granted. From Sherburne, Palmyra, and Cooperstown, New York, asking for speakers, buttons, and literature. Referred to Secretary, with instructions to comply, if possible. From James Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. Offen, Palmyra, N. Y., and Section Monroe County, on conduct, claims and indebtedness of J. T. B. Geariety. Secretary stated he had written Offen the reasons for Geariety's recall and had sent Section Monroe County a statement of Geariety's claims, together with a statement of his indebtedness to the Labor News Co., with a request that it settle the matter with him, while, at the same time, protecting its own claims against him. Action of Secretary endorsed.

Tour arranged for our Gubernatorial candidate, Daniel De Leon, and advertised in the Weekly People was approved.

Regarding the request of Section Buffalo for the expansion of the leaflet, "The Political Situation," the Secretary stated that it was impossible, owing to lack of time for him to attend to it. He recommended the circulation of Corregan's "Letter of Acceptance" instead. Concurred in.

It was decided to modify Carroll's tour so that he will be enabled to put in two weeks in the principal cities along the Erie railroad, and one week in Brooklyn.

The financial secretary submitted the following report for September:

Receipts—Due stamps, $76.08; mileage, $19.02; campaign fund, $55.88; balance, Corregan appeal fund, $44.16; expense fund, delegates to national convention, $6.25. Total, $200.39.

Expenditures—N. E. C., due stamps, $70; N. E. C., campaign fund, $26.08; agitation, $90; postage and sundries, $2.27. Total, $188.35. Balance, $12.04. Grand total, $200.39.

A discussion ensued regarding the formation of a German branch in New York and Brooklyn, the conditions for a German movement in favor of the S. L. P. being deemed favorable. Moved to elect Kuhn and Kihn a committee to confer with Organizer Abelson on the matter.

Secretary called attention to the effective election poster issued by Section New York. Secretary instructed to call attention of sections to it.

Meeting adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec'y N. Y. S. E. C.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

Michael T. Berry, our candidate for Governor, will make a tour of the State, speaking in the following places on the dates mentioned. Each section and each member of the Party should and must see to it that these meetings are held successfully, which can only be done by properly organizing them, seeing that all the details which insure success are attended to. Leave no stone unturned to make the most of this tour, and, above all, see that the meetings are properly advertised. It is as easy to speak to a large audience as a small one, and we can have large audiences if we will work to get them.

Fitchburg, October 8.
Brockton, October 10.
Plymouth, October 11.
Taunton, October 12.
New Bedford, October 13.
Fall River, October 14.
Haverhill, October 15.
Lawrence, October 21.
Lowell, October 22.
Marlboro, October 28.

The sections near Boston will be arranged for later.

By order of General Committee, Mass. S. L. P.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 8 P. M.

12th Assembly District—Willett and Rivington streets. Speakers: S. Smilansky and S. Moskowitz (Jewish meeting).

16th Assembly District—Houston and Columbia streets. Speakers: L. Wieder, I. Shaefer and I. Chaiken.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 8 P. M.

3rd Assembly District—Thompson and Bleecker streets. Speakers: James T. Hunter and P. Walsh.

14th Assembly District—11th street and Avenue A. Speakers: H. Jager and R. Downs.

21st Assembly District—107th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Chas. Rathkopf and D. Ferguson.

34th Assembly District—148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: F. Campbell and Joseph Klein.

35th Assembly District—Tremont and Bathgate avenues. Speakers: F. A. Olpp and A. Levine.

WESTCHESTER OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

Monday, October 10—Ossining. Speakers: R. W. Gaffney and Owen Carraher.

Monday, October 10—Hasting. Speakers: A. J. Orme and P. J. Troy.

Wednesday, October 12—New Rochelle. Speakers: P. Jacobson, O. Carraher and A. J. Orme.

Thursday, October 13—Mt. Vernon. Speakers: R. W. Gaffney, P. J. Troy and P. Jacobson.

Westchester County Committee,

ELIZABETH OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, October 8, 8 p. m.—Corner East Jersey and Broad streets. Speaker: August Gilhaus, of New York.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the yea

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Three hundred and one subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, October 1. This is a slight falling off from the previous week, but it looks as if we would be able to touch the five hundred mark before election day. Let us all make a good, strong effort to do it. The four States making the best showing last week are again to the front this week, with Pennsylvania also in line. New York State secured seventy-three; Ohio, thirty; California, twenty-nine; Pennsylvania, twenty-two; Massachusetts, twenty-one.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly District secured twenty-three; R. Goodwin, California, seventeen; Section Toronto, Ont., eleven; Section Cleveland, Ohio, eleven; A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup, Conn., seven; F. L. & C. S., Hartford, Conn., six; Frank Bohn, Buchtel, Ohio, five; Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa., five.

Our circulation figures are as follows:

	Week Ending Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.
Single subscriptions .	9,752	9,818
Bundles	1,931	1,991
Special bundle orders	400	305
Total	12,083	12,114

Expirations amounted to 362.

We want 12,917 more subscriptions to give us a circulation of 25,000 in order to make the paper self-sustaining.

Twenty-three dollars and fifty cents worth of prepaid subscription cards were sold.

A marked copy of the Daily People of September 30, containing an announcement of Comrade H. J. Brimble's history of the Class Struggle in Colorado, was sent to the organizer of each section. The first installment of this history will appear in the issue of the Weekly People of October 8. Orders for this issue should be sent in at once, so that enough papers may be printed. Comrade Brimble's account of the Colorado troubles will far surpass everything that has been written on that subject, and should be given the widest possible circulation.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

During the last few weeks the amount of literature we have been sending out has, of course, gone far above what it was during the early summer, and reports from all parts of the country have shown that workingmen have taken our pamphlets and leaflets more eagerly than ever before. We have sent out a call for a more extensive and a more constructive campaign than has ever been carried on; and there is little doubt that almost every supporter of the party, realizing how ripe the field is, and the destitution that is going to follow when winter sets in, will get out and do his best in the short time left before the cold weather comes.

The amount of orders this week was very good, though there were not as many large orders as last week. The New York County Committee took 25,000 "Letter of Acceptance," and "Political Situation"; West New Brighton, 5,000, and Chicago, 8,000 assorted leaflets.

The G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. took 200 "Burning Question," 100 "What Means This Strike?", 100 "Reform and Revolution," and 100 "Behind the Scenes." Springfield, Mass., took 100 assorted pamphlets.

Some sections have gotten the libraries in their respective towns to secure "The Pilgrim's Shell." Comrade Eck of Hoboken, speaking of what might be done by the sections that haven't tried it, said: "It was such easy work. I just had to ask for it, and give them the name of the publisher and translator, and it was gotten."

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

All members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are urgently called upon to attend a special meeting, called for Sunday, October 16, at Section's Hall, 356 Ontario street, top-floor (Germ.-Am. Bank Bldg.), at 3 p. m. sharp. Order of business: Vote on amendments to constitution as adopted by the Eleventh National Convention. Each and every comrade is expected to be on deck promptly at 3 p. m.

Organizer.

WISCONSIN, ATTENTION!

All comrades and sympathizers in the State to whom were sent nomination papers, are requested to have same in the hands of the undersigned on or before October 16, in order that he may file them with the proper State officer before the date prescribed by law.

Fraternally,
John Vierthaler, State Sec'y.
340 Fifth street.

Campaign Buttons of Corregan and Cox
With Party Emblem and "S. L. P."
Sections, $3.00 a Hundred   Retail, Five Cents.
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Presidential Candidates.
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For Governor of New York
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THE SECOND CAMPAIGN LEAFLET
Letter of Acceptance of Chas. H. Corregan
—and—
The Political Situation
$1.25 per thousand; 10,000 and upward $1 per thousand.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.   2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

THE FIRST LEAFLET OF
The National Campaign of 1904
REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRAT, PROHIBITIONIST, SOCIALIST! WHICH IS RIGHT?
$1.25 per thousand.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

DANIEL DE LEON'S LECTURE
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism
5 cents a copy. $3.00 a hundred.

"LAW AND ORDER"

AS THEY ARE FOUND IN GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

Grand Junction, Colo., Sept. 25.—In this city there is an organization which goes by the name, Law and Order League, consisting of the ministers and so-called church members who cast their ballots on election day for capitalism. There have been several suits in the courts against houses of ill-fame about which strenuous fights have been made (for and against), owing to the fact that there is an ordinance forbidding a bawdy-house within the city limits. It puts the Democratic mayor of this city in a peculiar position trying to carry water on both shoulders at the same time.

While the offices of the city are pretty well divided between the two leading capitalist parties—Democratic and Republican—the Law and Order League, through its influence, got one of its political heelers appointed as an officer by the mayor, to show that there was no prejudice on the latter's part. This man, whose name is George Smith, held office during the Democratic and Republican regimes, during which there have been many fines paid by these houses. Things were working pretty smoothly with the preachers and League until about three weeks ago, when this political appointee entered one of the houses and began to make some arrests of "distinguished gentlemen" of the 400 type, and heads of families, all of whom could have been brought into court providing their money and influence did not control that institution.

While the capitalist papers have been haranguing one another over these suits involving prostitution, there was nothing said of these cases by either the Republican or Democratic press; but the fact is that the political appointee, George Smith, lost his office immediately under Mayor Sampliner. It very much looks as if, and it is so said, that one of the leading gentlemen, a banker, who was among those arrested, secured from the mayor an appointment as an officer dated back to the night of his arrest. This "distinguished" gentleman immediately took to the east by a roundabout way, to meet his wife in New York—of course, to make it appear as a trumped up charge on him. There is a rumor to the effect that Mayor Sampliner, who is the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, and the banker, stood the legal expenses of the houses of prostitution, showing where they stand.

The Law and Order League has made no more fight since this occurred, and the "sanctitity of the family" brigade are happy.

SOCIALIST PAMPHLETS

LOT 1—FOR BEGINNERS.
1. What Means This Strike?.. 5c
2. Reform or Revolution? 5c
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5. The Capitalist Class........ 5c
6. The Class Struggle.......... 5c
7. The Socialist Republic...... 5c
25 cents for this bunch.

LOT 2—FOR STUDENTS.
1. What Is Capital?.......... 5c
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3. Socialism, Utopia to Science 5c
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6. Communist Manifesto 10c
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LOT 3—FOR TRADE UNIONISTS.
1. De Leon-Harriman Debate.. 5c
2. The Burning Question of Trades Unionism.......... 5c
3. Workingman's Programme...10c
4. Two Pages from Roman History 15c
25 cents for this bunch.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.